e Bombay Gazette

EW SERIES. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1884.

OMPANY.
, MALTA,
BRINDISI,

RES.
FRIDAY.
r ... 17th Oct.
.......24th ,,
son,..31st ,,
y ...7th Nov.
.......14th ,,
h....21st ,,
pson 28th ,,

o London via
ilies. By the
ssels at Suez.
y's Dockyard,
ing to convey

TS, CHINA,
IA.
On 1884.
17th Oct.
31st ,,
14th Nov.
y reduced rates
to
NSON,
mpany.

L COMPANY.

BOMBAY to
the Continental
ble terms; and
months. Tickets
ngers to travel
ass by rail from

TE.
Y for MAR-
very four weeks
oyage to the for-
fair weather 21
ay journey from
hours.
or *via* Marseilles,
ontinent :—
nd Class Rs. 370.
rticulars of which
, apply to
OHNSON,
and O. S. N. Co.

E ITALIANA.
UBATTINO.
Mail Steamers
Y on the 1st of each
alling at ADEN,
AID, ME-SINA,
LES, starting from
for BOMBAY.
nd Marseilles, Rs. 500,
and Third Class respec-
are allowed free.
ten years, half fare.
iscount.
will be delivered in
, to the extent allowed
per cent. is allowed to
, six, and twelve months
NDING.
ass Steamers will leave
on Saturday, 1st Nov.
on Monday, 1st Dec.
nuer between 10 and 1.
Passengers and heavy
vailable for 17 days, to
, both from Genoa and
ation and other particulars,
. BOZZONI, Agent.
Circle, Bombay, Sept. 1, 1884.

DE NAVIGATION.
HLY STEAMERS
SEILLES.
new first-class steamer
TON, 2,700 tons register, 450
er, will LEAVE BOMBAY
SEILLES direct on the 20
ctor and Stewardess.
PASSAGE.
500, including wines.
Under 10, half fare.
Marseilles to London are
l)......... 1st class £ 7 5
..........1st class ,, 5 15
will be delivered in London
llowed by the passage ticket.
ply to
RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.

HUNGARIAN
S. N. Co.
S OF STEAMERS
RINDISI, AND TRIESTE,
ANAL.
ains. Tons. H.P. To sail 1884.
.... 4,100 600 29th Oct.
sin ...... 3,500 550 28th Nov.
ich ...... 4,000 600 29th Dec.
s on board of every Steamer.
SSAGE MONEY.
1st Class. 2nd Class. Deck.
...Rs. 500 Rs. 300 Rs. 120
ow issued available for SIX
s :—
1st Class. 2nd Class.
.... Rs. 800 Rs. 480
ines supplied at meals.
ave TRIESTE on the 1st and
h month.
ich will be in attendance at
y of sailing to convey passen-
e steamer, free of charge.

BO, PENANG, SINGA-
HONGKONG.
s. Tons. HP. To sail. 1884.
ich ... 4,000 600 28th Oct.
, on board after sunset on the
by the General Insurance
Branch.
freight, passage, &c., &c.,
A. MARINITSCH,
Acting Agent.
ch-gate-street, Bombay, June

OF STEAMERS.
following sailings have
n arranged :—
LONDON DIRECT.
ons. Comdr. About
500..J. A. Guara.. 22nd Oct.
500..J. R. Kewley 12th Nov.
00..A. J. Philp.. 22nd do.
0..C. McMahon.. 2nd Dec.
000..H. L. Wilson. 12th do
first-class steamers at regular
roperly qualified Surgeon and
be had on board at moderate
ndid accommodation for first-
oney, Rs. 450.
apply to
FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

E COMPANY OF LONDON.
LISHED 1782.
g risks on Merchandise,
Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses,
sehold Furniture, Hotels and
and in the Mofussil, granted as
OHN CAMPBELL & Co.,
Agents.

NOTICE.
ng claims against, being
ing property belonging to the Es-
URD LONGCRO T late a Major
dras Staff Corps, formerly on the
djutant General, Madras Army,
ired to s ate their claims, pay
r such property to the under-
laims must be sent to the un-
ithin one month from the date
At the expiration of the said
tate will be remitted home to
deceased's will, and claims re-
ill not be recognized.
LOUIS P. RUSSELL,
al of Bombay, and Adminis-
s Craufurd Longcroft.
Office, Bombay, 23rd Sept. 18

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 15th October, 1884, at 5 p.m., calling at s ch ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on MONDAY, 13th October, 1884, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah Bahrein, Bushire, Fao and Busrah, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on 6th November, 1884, at 4 p.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "BURMAH," 1,081 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 15th October, 1884, at noon, calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandavie.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd October, 1884. Agents

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES SECURED by P. & O. and other Steamers, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED, including Rail and Steamer, available from BOMBAY, CALCUTTA and any principal Railway Station in India, to all parts of the Globe.

THROUGH BOOKINGS to LONDON by ANY ROUTE across the Continent, and every assistance rendered to passengers with COOK'S TICKETS by their interpreters at Brindisi, Venice, Naples, Marseilles, Turin, Paris, &c.

Pamphlet of Routes, quotations, and full particulars sent free on application.

Address. THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY : 17, HORNBY ROW;
CALCUTTA : 10½, Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S GLENLIVET WHISKY

IS a blend of the FINEST WHISKIES THAT SCOTLAND PRODUCES, and in every quality for which Scotch Whisky is so justly celebrated, stands WITHOUT A RIVAL.

TREACHER'S GLENLIVET WHISKY.

Cash per doz. Rs. 22-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments, in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

Fixed Deposits received to a limited extent on the following terms :—

6	per cent per annum subject to	18 months'	notice of withdrawal,
5½		12 ,,	
5		9 ,,	
3½		6 ,,	

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
8, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
OLD CAST IRON P. WAY CHAIRS.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his office, Elphinstone Circle, up to 1 p.m. (gunfire) on WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, Tenders for the purchase of any quantity up to 500 tons of old broken cast iron P. way CHAIRS now lying at Wari-bunder, Mazagon, where they may be seen upon application to the Wharf Superintendent. Offers must quote a rate per ton of 20 cwts., weighed over and delivered on the spot, and specify the time within which the whole quantity tendered for will be taken delivery of.

Cash before delivery.

Each Tender must be accompanied separately by a deposit in cash or Government promissory notes of Rs. 10 a ton up to a maximum deposit of Rs. 500 which, in the case of the successful tenderer, will be retained as security for the due fulfilment of his contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

ALFRED KING,
Store-keeper.
Store-keeper's Office, Parel, 6th October, 1884.

GREAT NOVELTY IN BOMBAY,
BY ESTABROOKE,
THE ORIGINAL AMERICAN GEM PHOTOGRAPHER.

9 Gem Portraits	Re. 1
9 Victorias	Rs. 3

Made and finished in a few minutes, warranted not to fade ; are the best for Pins, Lockets, &c.

6 & 8, Tamarind Lane, late Royal Hotel Building opposite Temple Bar.

COME AND TRY THEM.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 478 OF 1879.

HORMUSJEE CURSETJEE ASHBURNER, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, one of the administrators de bonis non with the will annexed of the late CURSETJEE COWASJEE ASHBURNER, deceased, residing in house No. 10, situate at Cowasjee Patell Tank-road, in the Island of Bombay..............Plaintiff.

vs.

BOMANJEE CURSETJEE ASHBURNER and HEERJEEBHOY CURSETJEE ASHBURNER, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitants, being with the Plaintiff the administrators de bonis non with the will annexed of the said CURSETJEE COWASJEE ASHBURNER and DADABHOY CURSETJEE ASHBURNER, COWASJEE CURSETJEE ASHBURNER, ARDASEER CURSETJEE ASHBURNER, and RUSTOMJEE CURSETJEE ASHBURNER, also of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitants, and all residing in the house aforesaid..............Defendants.

PURSUANT to the decretal order made in the above suit and bearing date the fifth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and eighty, and the orders dated the second day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, and the twenty-first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, respectively, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in one lot before George H. FARRAN, Esquire, Acting Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his office in the Court House, on the nineteenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, at the hour of three of the clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the Estate and interest of the abovenamed plaintiff and of the abovenamed defendants or any of them in the premises hereinafter described, that is to say :—

All that extensive tract of land containing by admeasurement about one thousand three hundred and eleven acres, situate in the Island of Salsette, in the Zillah of Tannah and consisting of the entire village of Bhandoop and portions of the village of Navoor and Canjoor, respectively, together with a pucca built upper storeyed bungalow and the furniture therein contained and the premises well known as the Bhandoop distillery, consisting of various buildings, machinery, apparatus, fittings and appliances suited for distilling spirits. The said Bungalow is well suited for a large family residence and the same and the distillery premises are within a few minutes walk of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company's Station at Bhandoop. A line of rails thrown alongside the distillery warehouses runs into the trunk line of the Railway Company aforesaid, on the opposite side of which is a creek which floats at flood-tides ordinary country vessels. Goods manufactured at the distillery can be thus easily brought to Bombay either by Rail or by Sea. There are several Wells and Tanks on the Estate, some of which provide the Bungalow and the distillery premises with copious supplies of water conveyed through a long line of iron pipes. The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company are at present paying Rupees eight hundred per annum for the privilege of drawing water for their Locomotives through the sources aforesaid.

There are various descriptions of trees growing on the estate, amongst which are principally Brab Trees, Date Trees, and Mangoe Trees. There is also a Small Forest which produces valuable Teak Rafters and ordinary firewood. Portion of the estate is let to tenants, and certain produce of the estate is farmed by the Receiver for a period of one year from twenty ninth June, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Nanu and Hormasjee, Attornies for Plaintiff, No. 12, Meadow-street, Fort.—Dated this 22nd day of September, 1884.

G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Commissioner.

GLASS AND CROCKERY WARE.

TREACHER and COMPANY, LIMITED, import only the finest quality Glass, of the choicest patterns, and as their SUPPLIES are purchased DIRECT from the leading Manufacturers in England, ON THE LOWEST TERMS FOR CASH, they are in a position to supply Goods at a much lower rate than those charged by Dealers who incur heavy Agency charges eventually levied from the Consumer.

TREACHER'S SETS OF GLASS-WARE, complete for 12 persons; consist of 2 each Pint and Quart Decanters, 1 Claret Jug, 12 each Champagne, Claret, Hock, Port, Sherry, Liqueur, Custard and Finger Glasses, 12 each Beer and Soda-water Tumblers, and 12 Flower Tubes.

Half sets for 6 persons, consist of 2 Quart Decanters, 6 each Champagne, Claret, Hock, Port Sherry, Liqueur, Custard and Finger Glasses, 6 each Beer and Soda-water Tumblers.

	Full sets for 12.	Half sets for 6.
No. 1, Pattern Plain straw stem	Rs. 117-4	Cash Prices Rs. 52-10
2, ,, Richly etched circles ...	,, 149-8	,, 67-12
3, ,, Cut and engraved stars ...	,, 155-0	,, 70-4
4, ,, Cut dead single key ...	,, 160-0	,, 71-8
6, ,, Cut iced loops and balls ...	,, 196-0	,, 88-0

Single pieces supplied, or sets altered to suit the convenience of purchasers.

Claret Decanters, Jugs for Cup, Water Carafes, Sugar Basins, Milk Jugs, Preserve Jars, Biscuit Jars, Pickle Jars, Salt Cellars, Ice Pails, Ice Plates, Butter Dishes, etc., to match the above patterns.

FLOWER TROUGHS, BASKETS, VASES, TUBES, AND STANDS IN VARIETY.

TOUGHENED GLASS-WARE.

WINE GLASSES, BEER AND SODA-WATER TUMBLERS, &c.

The CHINA and STONE-WARES are purchased direct from the leading STAFFORDSHIRE AND FRENCH POTTERIES. The Ware can be supplied in complete sets, or in separate parts, to suit the convenience of the purchaser ; so that customers may replace broken pieces, or increase the set at any time, with the same pattern as originally purchased.

STONE-WARE DINNER SERVICES, in Blue, Green, Maroon, and Gilt lines, or elegantly painted, from Rs. 110 to Rs. 400 per set.

Handsome Dinner Services for 18 Persons, suitable for Wedding Presents	from Rs. 200 to Rs. 400
China and Majalica Dessert Services	from Rs. 25 to Rs. 200
Chota Hazri Sets	from Rs. 15 to Rs. 20

BREAKFAST AND TEA SERVICES, with Blue, Green, Maroon, and Gilt lines or elegantly painted, from Rs. 46 to Rs. 350 per set.

TOILET AND CHAMBER SERVICES.

Price Lists free on application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TELESCOPES AND BINOCULARS.

TO those requiring good GLASSES at a moderate outlay, the following, by J. H. STEWARD and others, are strongly recommended. For Rifle shooting the N. R. A. Telescope has given the greatest satisfaction to those Regiments to whom we have supplied it ; and the "Lord Bury" was selected by the Bombay Central Rifle Meeting for official use at every range during their annual meetings. Officers, also, who have had this glass with them on field service have been much gratified with their excellent defining powers. These glasses will be found invaluable to Regiments going through their annual course, and indispensible to Rifle Clubs and Associations.

"National Rifle Association" Telescope	Rs. 145
"Lord Bury" Telescope	,, 55
Long Range Telescopes	Rs. 25 and Rs. 30
"Tourist" Field Glasses	Rs. 45
"Volunteer" Field Glasses	,, 29-8
"Regulation" Field Glasses	,, 47-8
Portable Achromatic Field Glasses	,, 17-8
Pocket Opera Glasses	,, 22-8
"Duchess" Opera Glasses	,, 9-8

Pharmacy Branch; Church-gate-street, Bombay. **B. PHILLIPS AND CO.** TEMPLE HOUSE, POONA. Pharmacy Branch: Boodwar Peit, Poona City.

TEA, SUGAR, COFFEE, CHICORY.

PROVISION CASH STORES, BOMBAY.

TEAS from the celebrated Gardens of Messrs. STIRLING and CULBARD, at Palampore, in 1 lb packets.

		Rs.	a.	p.
Household Mixture...	per lb.	0	13	0
Pekoe Souchong	,,	1	0	0
Finest Orange Pekoe	,,	1	8	0
Essai's mixture of China and Indian Teas ...	,,	1	4	0
SUGAR, white crushed loaf Sugar, per maund of 28 lbs.	...	4	8	0
Wholesale, per bag of 6 maunds each, at per md, of 28 lbs.	...	3	12	0
Loaf Sugar, cut square	per lb.	0	5	0
COFFEE, best picked "Mocha" grain	,,	0	7	0
Pure fresh ground household coffee	,,	0	12	0
CHICORY, manufactured under the supervision of H. M.'s Customs at their Bonded Warehouse	,,	0	5	0

Apply for latest revised price-list to

WILLIAM J. ESSAI,
FORBES-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRAND SQUARE

SYMPATHETIC PIANOS,

MANUFACTURED TO ORDER, EXPRESSLY FOR INDIA, BY

R. LIPP & SON OF STUTTGART.

FURTHER SHIPMENT JUST TO HAND,

Price Rs. 600, Nett Cash.

Packing in tin lined case Rs. 25.

GUARANTEED TO WITHSTAND THE SEVEREST TEST OF CLIMATE,

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET. BOMBAY.

THE WATER OF LIFE.

SUCH for many years has good Brandy been called and now that Whisky is more popular, good quality Cognac is Cheaper, and certainly more wholesome than much Whiskey that is sold here. We offer good Cognac, at Rs. 24 per dozen, nett Cash, duty paid. It is worthy of recommendation.

CUTLER PALMER AND CO.,
BOMBAY.

INDIAN PAPER MILLS, LIMITED.

CAPITAL, RS. 4,00,000.

PROVISIONAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

W. M. MACAULAY, Esq.
ROBT. VALENTINE REID, Esq.
CUMROODIN TYABJEE, Esq.
A. W. FORDE, Esq., M. Inst. C.E.
KHIMJEE JIWA, Esq.

THE object of the above Company is to utilized the magnificent water-power now available at Karakwasla, near Poona, for the manufacture of Paper and other purposes.

A Lease of ALL THE POWER AVAILABLE THERE, with about six acres of ground, has been obtained from Government on most advantageous terms.

A very careful estimate shows that not less than sixteen per cent. on the capital may be fairly expected as profit on the undertaking, and from a comparative statement it appears that the advantage gained by working with water instead of steam power is equal to eight per cent. per annum on a capital of four lakhs of Rupees.

The enterprise has the following advantages which should recommend it to the attention of investors :—

1. The abundant supply of the raw material.
2. The large and constantly increasing demand for the manufactured article.
3. The facilities afforded by the existence of an efficient and inexpensive water-power, of which this Company are the sole proprietors.
4. An ample supply of pure water at a very low cost, for manufacturing purposes.
5. Railway transport to all parts of India.

Half the capital has already been subscribed.

For further particulars, see the prospectus, obtainable on application at the AGRA BANK, Ld or to H. M. PHIPSON, Esq., or to SHAIK ADAM ESSOOFBHOY, Esq., Apollo-street, Bombay

---

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

THREE PRIZE MEDALS AND THREE DIPLOMAS
were awarded to
C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,
WATCH-MANUFACTURERS, GOLDSMITHS, OPTICIANS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FOR Rs. 200 NET CASH
they will send
Free by post, to any part of India, carefully packed,

A FIRST-RATE KEYLESS LEVER HUNTING WATCH in HEAVY 18-CARAT GOLD engine turned or plain case, with full jewelled movement, finest lever escapement, brequet hair spring and chronometer balance wheel, in polished walnut case, with spare glass and mainspring and a three years' stamped guarantee.

Or in stout crystal fronted 18-CARAT GOLD case at Rs. 170, net cash.

C. MARCKS & CO.,
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

TO MEET the WISHES of those who desire to have SHARES in the CURRENCY OF THIS COUNTRY the Directors have agreed to issue Shares of Rs. 100 each, application for which will be received at the Agency here.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LD.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.
RUPEE ISSUE
In Shares of Rs. 100 each,

Payable Rs. 10 on application, Rs. 10 on allotment, and the balance of Rs. 80 at such times and in such sums not exceeding Rs. 20 as the Directors may determine and at intervals of not less than one month.

APPROVED CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation will be RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE for these Shares at a rate to be learned on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Acting Agent.
Bombay, 9th October, 1884.

COLD SEASON 1884-5.
IMPORTANT NOTICE.

HOAR & CO., { OUTFITTERS, } BOMBAY,

BEG to announce that their ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE COMING SEASON have been completed on a VERY EXTENDED SCALE, each department being replete with the LATEST productions (selected from the First Manufacturers only), whilst ADDITIONAL EXPERIENCED ASSISTANTS have been engaged to ensure the utmost SUPERVISION and secure to their numerous PATRONS EVERY ATTENTION.

A Visit to our Establishment (which will well repay the time) respectfully invited.

HOAR & CO., { OPPOSITE THE ESPLANADE HOTEL, } BOMBAY.

P. VUCCINO AND CO.,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, CALCUTTA,
SILVER PRIZE MEDAL AND FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE.

Studio open daily from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. for Portraiture.
Office open from 8 to 6, for any person desiring to make an engagement.

Mesdames SOUTHWELL & AUSTIN,
DRESS-MAKERS, MILLINERS,
AND
LADIES' OUTFITTERS,
67, APOLLO-STREET, BOMBAY.

THIS NEW LADIES' OUTFITTING
AND
MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT
IS NOW OPEN.

THE entire supervision of the Dress-making Department will be under the personal management of Mrs. AUSTIN, so well known for many years both in Bombay and Poona as the Dress-maker in the late Firm of Meiffre Neveu & Co., and latterly in that of Mrs. Taylor.

HOME!! HOME!!!
SPECIAL LIST OF REQUISITES.
FOR THE VOYAGE.

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
Gent's Overcoats and Ulsters	Rs. 45 to 50	0	Ladies' Dressing Gowns	each 15	0
Gent's Deck Suits	each 10	0	Ladies' Bonnet Boxes	Rs. 8-4 to 11	8
Gent's Dressing Gowns	Rs. 10 to 25	0	Ladies' Straw Hats trimmed	8	0
Gent's Deck Shoes	Rs. 4-8 to 10	0	Ladies' warm Stockings	pair 2	4
Chairs, strong and light	Rs 8 to 12	0	Marine Soap per tablet	0	8
White Shirts	½ doz. Rs. 22 to 30	0	Sun Umbrellas	each 4	8
Cambric Shirts	½ doz. 30	0	The Victoria Wrapper	each 16	4
Oxford Shirts	½ doz. 33	0	Rugs and Mauds	Rs. 13-8 to 33	0
Flannel Shirts	each 8	8	Gent's Undervests	each 2	0
Celluloid Collars	each 0	12	Gent's Seamless Socks	doz. 3	0
Soiled Linen Bags	Rs. 5 to 6	0	Pocket Handkerchieves	doz. 5	8
Overland Trunks	22	0	Rug Straps	Re. 1-4 to 7	8
Leather Portmanteaux	Rs. 15 to 21	0	Cambric Ties	doz. 3	8
Hold-alls, specially useful	Rs. 17 to 20	0	Money Belts	each 2	0

Suits, Ulsters, Overcoats, &c., made to measure at a few hours' notice.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY POONA AND SECUNDERABAD.

ALEX. FERGUSON AND COMPANY,
DISTILLERS, GLASGOW.

WE have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS in India for the above firm's celebrated "Breadalbane" brand of SCOTCH WHISKIES, well-known in America, Australia and China.

These Whiskies are of high character, fully matured, and we have every confidence in recommending them to consumers.

We have stocks in quarter casks 3 O.P., at Rs. 9 per gallon, cask included, and in cases of one dozen at Rs 20 nett.

We guarantee each bottle to contain the *sixth* part of a *gallon* and each case contains *two gallons.*

BODGER, WARBURTON & CO.,
MILITARY SQUARE
BOMBAY.

DVERTISEMENTS.

ED, for the BURMAH STATE AILWAY, a CHARGEMAN for the erecting alary Rs. 6-8 a day. Testimonials to be sent to gned.

G. E. THOMAS,
Loco. Superintendent, Insein.

EW ZEALAND HONEY of the finest quality, in hermetically sealed tins, for sale. y to

WM. WATSON & Co.,
28, Apollo-street, Bombay.

NOTICE.

NDER instructions from the Executive Commissariat Officer, P. D. A., a FEMALE ELE- NT named "Maroo Pearoo," will be RESOLD by LIC AUCTION at the Commissariat Office, Poona, on DNESDAY, the 15th October, 1884, at 12 noon, Madras

he animal will be sold conditionally, the highest bid ng subject to the approval of the Assistant Commissary neral, Transport.

MORGAN & BALKRISHNA,
Auctioneers and General Agents.

THE WESTERN INDIA SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

OTICE is hereby given that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Share- olders of the above Company will be held on TUES- AY, the 21st October, 1884, at 4 p.m., at the registered ffice of the Company, No. 12, Hummum-street, Fort, for e purpose of transacting the following business:—

1st. To receive and adopt the two half yearly audited ccounts and Balance Sheets, respectively ending 31st ecember, 1883, and 30th June, 1884, and the Directors' Report for the whole period.

2nd. To declare a Dividend.

3rd. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

4th. To appoint Auditors for the year 1884-85 and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
THACKERSEY MOOLJEE, SONS, & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.
Bombay, 10th October, 1884.

N. B.—The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 16th to 25th October, 1884, both days inclusive.

THE

S WIFT RESERVOIR PENHOLDER
W ill surpass all others
I f only given a fair trial.
F ine, Medium and Broad Points.
T o men of business it is indispensable.

R eally useful while travelling.
E ver ready for use.
S ure to recommend itself.
E verybody should have one.
R eliable at all times.
V ery durable, light and cheap.
O rdinary nibs may be used.
I t will not corrode or get out of order.
R emarkable for its swiftness.

P atented by Thos. De La Rue & Co.
E ach enclosed in box with filler.
N o special ink required.
H ermetically closed at both ends.
O bviates all danger of leakage in the pocket.
L iterary men and students should have one.
D ecidedly the best of its kind.
E mbraces all the latest improvements.
R apid writing and gracefulness combined.

SWIFT RESERVOIR PENHOLDER.	Rs.	as.
Pocket Size, fitted with Steel Pen	2	8
Desk " " "	3	8
Pocket Size, with Gold Pen, Iridium Point	5	0
Refills for Gold Pen..........................	3	8

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

EMILE ZOLA'S NOVELS
TRANSLASED INTO ENGLISH.
Price Re. 1-12, Post free Rs. 2 each.

The Joys of Life.
L'Assommoir.
Pot-Bouille.
Her Two Husbands.
In the Whirlpool.
Claude's Confession.
Magdalen Ferat.
Therese Raquin.
Nana.
Nana's Daughter.
Ladies' Paradise.
Girl in Scarlet.
La Belle Liza.
Helene.
Mad Love.
Albine.
Mysteries of Marseilles.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.
No. 4, FORBES AND MEADOW-STREETS.

SALE OF FIREWOOD, &c.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Sonapore wood depôt, by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and in re Dorabjee Jeewajee Chocksey, an insolvent, a quantity of fire-wood, scales, weights, bench, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, 11th October, 1884.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF MAURITIUS SUGAR.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Jukerria Musjid, in the godown of Ahmed Sulliman and by his order, the undermentioned sugar on account and at the risk of Sa Veerchu d Devchund—

31	bags Mauritius sugar	No.	8.
69	" " "	No.	9.
127	" " "	No.	1.
100	" " "	No.	5.
100	" " "	No.	3.
30	" " "	No.	2.
70	" " "	No.	1.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED RAPESEED.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by public auction in the goodwns of Messrs. Volkart Brothers at Frere-road, opposite the Prince's Dock, on account of whom it may concern—

90 bags damaged rapeseed.
A small quantity of padly damaged rapeseed.

MENESSE & CO.
Bombay, 11th October, 1884.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
41, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 11th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will hold their usual auction sale at their rooms as follows:—

On account and risk of Essoofally Abdoolally—
1 case toy watches, salt spoons, &c.
On account and risk of Hajee Vulee Hajee Khumeesa—
1 case German-silver snuff-boxes and buttons.
1 case pencil, metal pens, penholders, watch chains, toy watches, &c.
1 case necklaces, brooches, earrings and glass buttons.
1 case snuff-boxes, tooth brushes, slate-books, pencils, pocket, oil cans, &c.
1 case black horn buttons.
1 case leather purses, hair brushes, curlkotes.
On account and risk of Hajee Noormahomed Hajee Suleiman—
1 case bronzed boxes for tea, &c.
1 case ladies' colour hose and scarves.
1 case woolen scarves and gloves.
On account of Hajee Dada Aba—
1 consignment of imitation ivory buttons.
On account of Hajee Moosa Sulaman—
10 pieces carpets.
To close account—
3 Wheeler and Willson Sewing Machines.
On account of Hajee Valley Hajee Khumissa—
38—1 case needles.
38—32 charms, pencils, lockets, nickel chains, combs, watch keys, penholders, ear drops, plated rings and plated magic pencils (all American goods).
5 cases tin champagne.
On account of Hajee Rehimtoola Hajee Dawood—
15 pieces table covers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Bombay, 11th October, 1884.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
(Limited.)
CAPITAL Rs. 15,00,000.

INSURANCE against FIRE effected in any part of India on the most favourable terms. Special advantages offered to insurers in the Island of Bombay. Up-country agents wanted.

C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers, Bombay.

MERRYWEATHER & SONS.

FIRE ENGINES, Fire Escapes, Hoses, and appliances of all kinds for extinguishing Fires. Apply to

C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

BASCH & PARDOWITZ.

VIENNA AND PARIS CASH BAZAAR.
READY-MADE CLOTHES FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN AND CHILDREN.

WE beg to announce to the public in Bombay and up-country that we have established ourselves at No. 4, Hummum-street, Fort. We have the latest fashions arrived from Paris and Vienna, and beg to solicit that our prices are considerably cheaper.

We beg for a trial which will satisfy the public. Every requisite for Ladies' toilette in stock from the latest Fashions in Paris, too numerous to mention. Chairs of every description.

BASCH AND PARDOWITZ,
PROPRIETORS.

FLIES AND BUGS.

Beetles, Insects, Roaches, Ants, Bed-bugs, Rats, Mice, Gophers, Chipmunks, Cleared out by "Rough on Rats." Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1 each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES from Rs. 50 and upwards. 10 per cent. discount for cash. Needles, annas 12 per dozen. Best Dewhurst's Cotton Re. 1 a dozen. Reels, parts, needles, silk, cotton, thread, or oil sent by V. P. Post.—The Singer Manufacturing Company, 5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWUR READY LAID DAK —Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS and TONGA DAWKS for Mahableshwar, ready laid, at very moderate rates.—Peroshaw Burjorjee, Proprietor, Poona.

CHUBB AND SON'S SAFES, Writing, Cash, Paper, and Key Boxes, Locks and Pad-locks. Sole Agent in Bombay, Eduljee Pestonjee, 47, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

RESTORATIVE ASSIMILANT for the positive and speedy cure of EPILEPSY or FITS, Re. 1-8 per bottle.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Church-gate-street.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN (the most central and Comfortable Hotel on the Hill), IS NOW OPEN.

FOR SALE, at BENNETT'S AUCTION TO-DAY, handsome Horse, Dog-cart and Harness, Horse goes well and about 15 hands.

WANTED by the Executive Engineer, Municipality, Bombay, a few Native Surveyors. None but efficient men need apply. L. C. E.'s preferred.

PHOTOGRAPH PAINTING.—In the new PERMANENT Water-colours - Cartes Rs. 3 and Cabinets Rs. 4 each—at 13, Rampart Row, Bombay.

PHOTOGRAPH PAINTING.—By the Crystoleum process in Oil-Colours—Cartes Rs. 7 and Cabinets Rs. 12 each—at 13, Rampart Row, Bombay.

UNEQUALLED ICES!! Our firm is well-known for the best Ices in India. One trial is sufficient to prove comperisoer. Vienna Confectioner, Church-gate-street.

BEST collection of Oleographs on cloth, religions as well as other beautiful designs suitable for Churches and Families. Cheap!!! Vienna Confectionery, Church-gate-street.

ICES!!! ICES!! ICES! To-day's Ices, Pistachio and Raspberry Creams, Wines and Spirits, wholesale and retail, Comfits, Ham, Cheese and Bacon.—MORENAS and Co.

JARUN CLOTH.—A fresh batch just received, all the newest patterns, worn by every one, cool and comfortable. Coat and Vest, Rs. 7-8. Call at Y. A. LACKA and Co., Meadow-street, Fort.

MRS. PRYER has received her NEW STOCK of MILLINERY, Girl's and Boy's Tailor's hats, Princesse Bonnets, Feathers, Flowers, Tan Silk, Suide and Kid Gloves, long Mitts, Infant's cloaks and hoods, Sun Bonnets and Hats, Meadow-street.

WAVERLEY BILLIARD ROOMS.—The Proprietors have the honour to announce that a four handed Match at Billiards will be played this evening at 9 p.m. between "Cassam" and "Cheap Jack" and two European Amateurs on a new table by John Roberts and Co. Game 1,000.

THE ALEXANDRA and PINTO'S HOTELS are now open for visitors.

PILSENER BEER in prime condition: quarts, Rs. 5-8, pints, Rs. 3-8. Apply EWART, LATHAM & Co.

PIANO INSULATORS, Green, Amber, White, &c. Per set of 4, Rs. 6.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

NEW TWEEDS, NEW ANGOLAS, cheap suits. Samples post free.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street, Bombay.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Bombay, were the only firm who obtained a Prize Medal for Billiard Balls at the Calcutta Exhibition.

WANTED, by a single gentleman, Board and Lodging with a private family in the Fort. Terms must be moderate. M., care of Manager.

ANY ONE who asserts that GREEK OLIVE SOAP is made in Birmingham will be prosecuted by the Importers. Try it. Sold everywhere.

KIDD and SHADBOLT'S SCOTCH WHISKY as supplied to the Bombay Club and Yacht Club. Importers, PHIPSON & Co., 18, Forbes-street.

CRICKET GOODS.—Cricket Goods by Duke and Son Lillywhite, and other best makers.—PESTONJEE SORABJEE and Co., No. 33, Meadow-street.

THE RAM BAGH TEA ESTATE, *via* Saharunpur, N. W. P. Flavoury tea always in stock. Terms favourable. Sample free on application.

PORTLAND CEMENT.—Just arrived, Gibbs' guaranteed quality, in casks of 400 lbs. gross.—Richardson and Cruddas, Sole Agents, Bombay Metal Mart.

WATCHMAKER'S tools and materials of various descriptions, at moderate prices.—KANNY & Co., Watchmakers and Jewellers, 9, Medow-street, Bombay.

WANTED, by an Englishwoman, a situation as Nurse or Lady's-maid. Good reference from last situation. Address M. L., care of Post-master, Colaba.

LOANS! LOANS!! LOANS!!! Given on most approved terms, on responsible personal security. Apply "Busy Bee," care of Post Master, Byculla, Bombay.

SPECIALITIES!—Just arrived new Tweeds, new Angolas, all wool, thoroughly shrunk, from Rs. 20 per suit, net. Nansee Khyraz & Co., 13, Meadow-street.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1884. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INFANT'S CLOTHING of every description just arrived, Hats, Bonnets, Robes, Pellisses, Pinafores, Wool Boots, &c. A large and choice assortment.—Badham, Pile & Co., Limited.

HANDSOME Gray Arab, 4 years old, 14-2, quiet to drive and ride, good tempered, fast, believed to be sound, but not up to heavy weight. Price, Rs. 450. Apply to W. E. HART, Cumballa Hill.

FOR SALE, a very handsome, well-matched pair of Hungarian horses, 16 hands high. For particulars apply to R. SCOTT & Co., Girgaum, where they can be seen by appointment.

FOR SALE, new Mail-phaeton, very little used, in splendid order; Barouche and different carriages, to be seen at Girgaum Carriage Commission Rooms.—SORABJEE NOWROJEE.

FIVE hundred thousand pounds was paid last year under STANDARD LIFE Policies in respect of DEATH claims. The accumulated Fund amounts to Six Millions Sterling invested only in unexceptionable Securities, and the Revenue is £800,000 per annum.

TO CAPITALISTS.—A safe investment in Panchgani. Four well furnished Bungalows known as the Four Cottages, centrally situated in an extensive compound with a well. For particulars apply to Mr. R. Royal, Igutpuri, or Mr. Nasserwanjee Dossabhoy, Merchant and House Agent, Mahableshwar.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply to the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FRESH OILMANSTORES, Tea and Coffee Sugar, Split Peas, &c., at lowest terms for cash —PEARSE and Co., 22 and 23, Apollo-street, Bombay.

NEW HORSES ARRIVED.

A FRESH BATCH of ARAB HORSES ARRIVED on SATURDAY last, by the s.s. Henry Balkow, consisting of Chargers, Hunters, and Racers.

ABDOOL RUZAK BIN DOOBECHUL,
Bhendy Bazaar Stables.

WANTED,

A SURVEYOR and OVERSEER by the Bassein Municipality (British Burma). A good knowledge of levelling and some experience in the construction of roads and works in general indispensible. Salary Rs. 80. Applications, with copies of testimonials, should be forwarded before the 1st of November, to

R. C. WILCOX,
Municipal Engineer
Bassein Municipality, British Burma.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of 3,000 cast iron C. SOCKETS and 3,000 cast iron C. SOLE-PLATE will be received by the Chief Superintendent, Government Telegraph, Store Yard, Alipore, Calcutta, up to 12 o'clock noon, on TUESDAY, the 11th November, 1884, and will be submitted to and decided on by the Director General of Telegraphs.

2. It is optional with the Director General to accept the Tender in whole or in part, or to reject any tender altogether, without assigning any reason for so doing.

3. Samples of the articles can be seen, and specification and drawings can be had, at the office of the Chief Superintendent, Government Telegraphs, Bombay Division, Bombay.

R. C. LAUGHLIN,
Chief Superintendent of Government Telegraph Stores.

CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS AND ARMY CLOTH MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited,
SOLE CONTRACTORS TO H. M. GOVERNMENT IN INDIA FOR THE SUPPLY OF BLANKETS TO BRITISH TROOPS.

THE Company having at a great cost perfected its machinery for the manufacture of Broad cloths, Serges, great coatings and fabrics of a similar nature, is now in a position to register orders for these goods. The cloths manufactured by this Company are warranted to be of pure wool throughout, and for cheapness, durability and finish will be found unsurpassed.

Price Lists and Samples may be had on application to
THE MANAGER.

"ROUGH ON CORNS."

Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." Quick relief, complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions. Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

CHAMPAGNE.

CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.

HIGHEST AWARD GOLD MEDAL AND CERTIFICATE.

MESSRS. PERINET & FILS OF REIMS

BEG to announce, that anxious to extend the Trade in India of their Champagnes which are so well and favourably known in England, they have appointed Messrs. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. Agents for the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY and have instructed them to quote Rs. 56 per dozen Quarts Pints Rs. 3 extra. Less an allowance for cash.

BERNARD, ASPLEN, & CO.,

MECHANICAL ENGINEERS,
ENGINEERING VALUERS, AND GENERAL BROKERS,
Byculla, Bombay.
Telephone No. 326, Adelphi Hotel.

Traction Engines on springs, with or without Cranes.
Portable Engines.
Semi-Portable Engines.
Semi-Fixed Engines and Boilers.
Horizontal Engines.
Vertical Engines and Boilers.
Horizontal Winding Engines.
Vertical Hoisting Engines and Boilers.
Compound Portable and Semi-Portable Engines.
Compound Semi-Fixed Engines and Boilers.
Compound Horizontal Fixed Engines.
High and Low Pressure Launch Engines.

Cornish, Lancashire, Portable, (launch) and other Boilers.
Lathes, Planing Machines.
Shaping, Slotting, Drilling, Screwing, etc.
Pumps of all sizes and descriptions.
Centrifugal Pumps, by Gwynne and others.
Saw Benches, Band Saws for hand or steam power.
Mortar Mills, all sizes.
Corrugated Iron Sheets 6, 7, 8, and 9ft., lengths ready for delivery.
Iron, all sizes ditto. ditto.
Steel ditto. ditto.
Every description of Engineer's and Contractor's Plant ready for delivery.

N.B.—Chief advantages of the Compound Portable and Semi-Portable—1st, by using steam of a high working pressure; 2nd, expanding the steam, so it is discharged very little above atmospheric pressure; 3rd, providing a sensitive governor acting on the expansion gear. The advantages thus gained by the employment of Compound Engines will at once be apparent.

HOUSES TO BE LET.

P. BYRAMJEE,
HOUSE AGENT,
THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY,
ESTABLISHED IN 1854,

HAS now the pleasure of thanking his numerous Constituents and Friends for the kind support and preference to any other House Agents hitherto tried to compete, and beg to draw their attention that as several Houses at Matheran are let for the October Season, that they should lose no time in securing suitable Houses for their requirements, and the undersigned shall have the pleasure in serving them in the best possible way and give them entire satisfaction as usual. The undersigned having a complete printed list now ready for Houses to Let at Matheran and Khandalla, shall be very happy to negotiate for his clients. Early applications are requested.

The following is the list of Houses still available:—

Plot No.	Names of the Houses.	Rent for Oct. season
2	Paradise Lodge	500
10	The Hermitage........	500
11	Red Lands	300
12	Rugby Lodge...........	300
15	Stone Henge...........	400
22	The Chalet..............	400
25	Rose Cottage...........	500
26	Forest Lodge..........	500
28	The Bee Hive	500
29	Ewart Lodge	300
32	The Keepsake	150
34	Woodlands	300
36	Coxon's Bungalow	300
38	Maria Cottage	400
46	Springwood	400
47	Hill House	400
48	Cairnmore	300
52	The Folly	400
55	Caprera House	400
61	Bella Vista.............	300
73	Florence Lodge........	300
83	Fernwood	300
84	Barr Cottage	300
101	Fleet Wood............	500
106	Rose Hill	400

PEDDER ROAD.

TO LET, the well-known BUNGALOW on Pedder Road known as "The Mahableshwar," which was formerly in the occupation of our late Hon. Mr. John Marriott, Advocate-General and lately in the occupation of C. P. Cooper, Esq., Chief Presidency Magistrate. It has also a detached Bungalow. For rent and other particulars apply to

2, Hornby Row.
P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

MALABAR HILL.

TO BE LET, the newly built upper-storied BUNGALOW on "The Ridge" nearly opposite to the Bungalow of Sir Frank Souter, Kt., C. S. I. Rent Rs. 350. For further particulars apply to

2, Hornby Row.
P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

TO LET, the BUNGALOW on Napean Sea Road, known as "the Wilderness," next door to the magnificent residence of Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Esq., the well-known Parsee millionaire. For rent and other particulars apply to

2, Hornby-row.
P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

TO LET, with immediate possession, the very desirable BUNGALOW on "Mount Napean," Malabar Hill, lately vacated by C. F. Farran, Esq., Barrister-at-law. Rent Rs. 250. For further particulars apply to

2, Hornby-row.
P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

TO BE LET, furnished or unfurnished, for five months or longer period, a very desirable BUNGALOW on the sea-shore, "Land's-end-road," Malabar Hill. For rent and other particulars, apply to

2, Hornby Row.
P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

TO LET, the upper-storied newly built BUNGALOW on the "Lower-road" Malabar Hill, next door to J. Westlake, Esq. Rent Rs. 250. For further particulars apply to

2, Hornby-row.
P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

TO LET, a lower-roomed BUNGALOW, near the residence of the Hon. Justice Bayley. Rent only Rs. 100. For further particulars, apply to

2, Hornby-row.
P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

FORT.

TO BE LET, from 1st November next, a TOP FLOOR in Hornby-row, Fort. For rent and other particulars, apply to

2, Hornby-row.
P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 15th October next, a very desirable set of ROOMS on the top floor of a house in Hornby-row, Rent moderate. For further particulars, apply to

2, Hornby-row.
P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a furnished TOP FLOOR in Hornby-row. For rent and other particulars apply to

2, Hornby-row.
P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a desirable TOP FLOOR in Eldon Road, Fort. For rent and other particulars apply to

2, Hornby-row.
P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

TO LET, two SECOND FLOORS in Church-gate-street, Fort. For rent and other particulars apply to

2, Hornby-row.
P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

TO LET, a TOP FLOOR in Meadow-street, suitable for an office. For rent and other particulars. apply to

2, Hornby-row.
P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st November next, a very airy and desirable BED and BATH ROOM on the second floor of a house in Hornby-row, Fort. Rent Rs. 60. For further particulars apply to

2, Hornby-row.
P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

FOR Shops, Godowns, Residences, Offices, Apartments, Lodgings, &c., &c., apply to

2, Hornby-row.
P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

VICTORIA HOTEL,
THE ESPLANADE, BOMBAY,
Opposite the Polo and Cricket Ground and next the Gymkhana,
With a splendid view of the Sea and Malabar Hill.

THIS Hotel has been lately enlarged and contains first-class accommodation for Visitors and Boarders. Comfort, Cleanliness and Civility.

TERMS MODERATE.
The Hotel being a detached building possesses ever advantage.

KANNY AND CO.
HAVE REMOVED
TO
NO. 9, MEADOW-STREET,
Next door to
MR. D. MACROPOLO,
The Tobacconist.

NOTICIES.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 243 OF 1883.

MEGJEE JAIRAM and VUSSONJEE JAIRAM sons and legal representatives of JAIRAM RUTTONSEY, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased, and residing at Holy Chuckla, within the Fort, and PRAGJI JADOWJI, Hindoo inhabitant, also residing at Holy Chuckla, within the Fort, an infant of the age of ten years by his mother and next friend MUNGIVOW, widow of JADOWJI RUTTONSEY, deceased ....Plaintiffs.

vs.

GOCULDASS MOOLJI, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, residing at Hornby Row, within the Fort, and RUNSORDASS BHIMJI, Hindoo inhabitant, residing at Mody Bay, an infant under the age of five years. ......Defendants.

WHEREAS by an order of reference made in the above suit on the 26th day of June, 1884, it was ordered inter alia that the plaintiffs should pay to the defendant, Goculdass Mooji, the sum of Rupees three thousand and six for the taxed costs of this suit, as noted in the margin thereof.

AND WHEREAS by a warrant of attachment of shares, dated the 14th day of August, 1884, the undermentioned shares were attached amongst others towards the satisfaction of the said order namely:—

No. of Shares.	Names of the Companies in which shares are held.	Numbers of Shares Certificates.	In whose name they stand.
6	Mahalukshmi Spinning and Weaving Company, Ld....	585, 618, 619, 565, 653, 446.	Jeewandass Ibjee.
4	Colaba Press Company, Ld..	125, 337, 338 & 402.....	Ditto.
1	Bombay and Burmah Trading Corporation, Limited.	89	Ditto.
10	New Apollo Press Company Limited	351 to 360	Ditto.
5	Port Canning and Land Improvement Company, Ld....	1407, 1908, 4309, 4721 & 4722	Ditto.
10	Colaba Press Company, Ld...	139, 140, 295, 373, 375, 376, 446, 448, 482 & 498......	Jadowji Ruttonsey
1	Western India Spinning and Manufacturing Company Limited	730	Ditto.
1	Bombay and Burmah Trading Corporation, Limited.	486	Ditto.
1	Do. do. New issue....	1396 B	Ditto.
2	Port Canning and Land Improvement Company, Ld....	5938 & 5944 ...	Ditto.

NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED AND NOTIFIED that on SATURDAY, the 11th day of October, 1884, at 12 o'clock noon, under and by virtue of a Warrant for sale of moveable property issued in the above Suit on the 15th day of September, 1884, will be put up for Sale by PUBLIC AUCTION, in the Sheriff's Office, all the right, title, and interest of the Plaintiffs in the shares aforesaid, or so much thereof as shall be necessary for the satisfaction of the said order, and costs of execution when taxed.

The abovementioned Defendant, Goculdass Mooljee, has obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Each lot to be paid for at the time of sale.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the Sheriff.

Dated this 24th day of September, 1884.

DAVID WATSON,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. CRAGIE, LYNCH, and OWEN, Attorneys for the Defendant, Goculdass Mooljee.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 342 OF 1883.

JAITHA BHIMA, NATHA OKHA, GULBA JUGGA, and KHOOBA DEEPA, Marwady inhabitants, now residing at Marwad, and DHUNNA LALLA, AJBA KHOOSHAL, LUKHA LABA, and MOOLLA VEERA, Marwady inhabitants, residing in Bombay in Agiary lane, without the Fort of Bombay, all carrying on business together in Bombay in co-partnership under the name, style and firm of JAITHA BHIMA and COMPANY ....Plaintiffs.

vs.

SETT BHUGWANDASS SOONDERJI, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, residing in Bazar Gate-street, within the Fort ....Defendant.

WHEREAS by a Decree made in the above suit on the 20th day of November, 1883, it was ordered, *inter alia*, that the defendant should pay to the plantiffs the sum of rupees ten thousand one hundred and forty, annas seven and pies three for debt and interest and the costs of this suit when taxed, and further simple interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum upon the amount of the said judgment, from the date of the said decree until payment.

And whereas by a warrant of sale, dated the 8th day of May, 1884, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell the right, title and interest or the equity of redemption of the defendant Sett Bhugwandas Soonderji in the lands and premises in the said warrant mentioned, that is to say, all that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the west side of the Bazar Gate-street within the Fort of Bombay, in the Fort district, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue in the name of the defendant's grandfather Veerjee Nanjee, under old No. 697, new No. 5889, old Survey No. 168, and new Survey No. 8508, and assessed by the Municipality under No. 82, containing by admeasurement two hundred and fifty-four and three-ninths square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Sha Narronjee Khimjee, on or towards the west by the Bazar Gate-street, on or towards the north by the property of Premvahoo, wife of Doolubdas Pranjeewan, and on or towards the south by the property of Khimjee Jairam, and which said hereditaments and premises are for merly were and are at present in the occupation of the defendant and his tenants.

NOW it is HEREBY PROCLAIMED AND NOTIFIED that on SATURDAY, the 11th October, 1884, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the Sheriff of Bombay will, under and by virtue of the said warrant of sale, put up for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises to the highest bidder and without reserve, the right, title and interest of the said defendant, Sett Bhugwandass Soonderjee, in the said lands and premises or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said defendant, Sett Bhugwandass Soonderjee, to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said defendant Sett Bhugwandass Soonderjee have no saleable interest whatever in any lot to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned plaintiffs have obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of the lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser other than the plaintiffs or any one or more of them; the remainder of the purchase money must be paid by the purchaser other than the plaintiffs or any one or more of them, to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be fofeited to the Government, and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 6th day of September, 1884.

DAVID WATSON,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. TYABJI & DAYABHAI,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

C. STEPHENS & SONS,
(SUCCESSORS TO COLLETT & CO.)
COACH & CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
ESTABLISHED 1796.
GIRGAUM COACH WORKS,
179. BREACH CANDY ROAD,
BOMBAY.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED,
CAWNPORE.
MILITARY DRILLS.
WHITE DRILLS FOR THE CLOTHING OF EUROPEAN TROOPS.

KHAKI DRILLS, yarn or piece dyed, in approved shades for native Troops. Samples and patterns on application to the Managing Director or to the Company's Agents, Messrs. W. WATSON and Co., Apollo-street, Bombay.

CATARRH OF THE BLADDER.

Stinging irritation, inflammation, all Kidney and similar Complaints, cured by "Buchu-paiba." Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

CALENDAR.—OCTOBER, 1884.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter .... Oct. 11th, 7h. 20·5m. p.m.
New Moon .... " 19th, 5h. 22·7m. a.m.
First Quarter.............. " 27th, 9h. 45·7m. a.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sun Rise.	Sun Sets.	High Water.	Low Water
				H. M.	H. M.
Sat. 11	Factory Commission, 2 p.m. The Turf Defamation Case, 12 noon. Bombay Trades Association, Meeting, 5 p.m.	5 54	5 39	3 50m 3 47 a	10 10m 10 6 a
Sun. 12	18th Sunday after Trinity.	5 55	5 38	4 58m 5 3 a	11 13m 11 38 a
Mon. 13	Factory Commission, 2 p.m. Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m. English mail expected per s.s. Rosetta.*	5 55	5 37	6 19m 6 46 a	— 1 7 a
Tu. 14	The Lady Melville burnt at Calcutta, 1871.	5 55	5 36	7 41m 8 18 a	1 7m 2 17 a
Wed. 15	Town Council, 3 p.m.	5 56	5 36	8 42m 9 18 a	2 20m 3 4 a
Thr. 16	Albert Press Co., 3 p.m.	5 56	5 35	9 27m 10 6 a	3 17m 3 44 a
Fri. 17	Departure of English mail per s.s. Hydaspes, 5 p.m.	5 56	5 34	10 7m 10 47 a	4 2m 4 19 a

* Left Aden at noon on Tuesday, October 7.

DIVINE SERVICES.

18TH SUNDAY, AFTER TRINITY, October 12.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Choral, Matins and Holy Communion. Hymns 184, 323, 311 (Pt. 2) 196.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 166 and 307. Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis.—Clarke Whitefield. Anthem.—"If we believe that Jesus died."—Bunnett.

Thursday, October 16.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.

Saturday, October 18.—St. Luke Evangelist.
30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
Daily Prayers—In the morning at 7 and in the evening at 5-15.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins & Holy Communion. Hymns 178 & 107.
5-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 242, 172 & 224.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

7-30 a.m.—Morning Prayer, and Holy Communion with Sermon. Hymns 36, 205 and 323.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 182, 175, and 233.
The offertories for Church expenses and poor relief.

GIRGAUM CHURCH.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, and Sermon. Hymns 272, & 169.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 354, 508, and 252.

Wednesday, October 15.
6 p.m.—Prayer Meeting.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, KAMATIPURA.

4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 237, 228, and 287.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, ESPLANADE.

6 p.m.—Service on Sunday evening.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist. (Choral) with Sermon.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

SEAMEN'S CHURCH.
"ST. NICOLAS."—Prince's Dock.

3 p.m.—Service at the General Hospital.
7 p.m.—Evening Service and Sermon.
Seamen are specially invited to attend.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

9 a.m.—Mechanics' Institution, B. B. & C. I. Ry., Parel.
6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Church, Fort.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held on board the s.s. Eden Hall in the Prince's Dock, on Sunday morning at eleven o'clock. Captains, officers, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel Flag will be hoisted. Come and bring your friends.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Meeting, Trades' Association, Soundy and Co., 5 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on the 9th:—Burmah (s), from Kurrachee. Yesterday:—Satara (s), from Bussorah; Flamsteed (s), Cardiff; and H. M. S. Malabar, Portsmouth.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Inchmarce (s), and I. M. Clive (s), for Kurrachee I. M. Canning (s), Mandvee; Indus (s), London; Clan Murray (s), Liverpool; and Baghdad (s), Zanzibar.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Clan Murray and the Zambesi left the dock yesterday.

A VAGRANT.—William Jackson, a European, was yesterday declared a vagrant by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, and was ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The decrease in goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending the 4th instant was 51,360 maunds, and in money Rs. 5,755.

LOST.—Kudda Ghella, living at Old Hanoomanlane, reports the loss of a gold wristlet, valued at Rs. 40, which dropped off the hand of his child while it was playing in his house on Thursday.

ROBBING A CHILD OF AN ORNAMENT.—Ramjee Mahadoo, a labourer, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a small silver ornament, valued at Re. 1-4, from the child of a neighbour. He was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

DROWNED.—An inquest was held yesterday at Chinchpoogly, on the body of a Hindoo girl, aged 7 years, named Balee. Deceased fell unperceived into a cistern containing four feet of water in the compound of the City of Bombay Mill, and was drowned. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

ATTEMPTED INCENDIARISM.—On Thursday night a lighted piece of rag, well saturated with kerosine-oil, was thrown into a large wood depôt in the Girgaum Back-road. The attempt was discovered before any damage was done, and the fire put out. The police instituted an inquiry, but no clue could be obtained to the offender.

REPORTED THEFTS.—Ruckmee, a woman, reported to the police on Thursday the theft of gold and silver ornaments to the value of Rs. 200 from her box. The thief is said to have absconded.—Hurry Ramnath reported on the same day the theft of a gold necklace, valued at Rs. 200, from the person of his son while the boy was asleep in his room.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. P. Ryan, Ramjee Jeevun and Mukun Narayen were charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of gold ornaments and articles of silk wearing apparel, of the value of Rs. 522, belonging to a woman named Nundee. It appeared that the complainant, who was recently left a widow, entrusted the property to the care of the first accused, the articles being left in a box of which the complainant kept the key. But the prisoners managed to open the box, and its contents soon found their way into the hands of Marwarees. When the treasure-trove was exhausted, the first accused broke open the back door of the premises, smashed the lid of the box which contained the property, and gave out that he had been robbed. The police, however, found out the plot, and portions of the property were recovered. The first prisoner was sentenced to three months', and the other to one month's, rigorous imprisonment.

CRICKET.

THE Gymkhana will play a match to-day against the Hindoo Cricket Club on the Gymkhana ground. Play will commence at 11. The names of the players are as follows:—

GYMKHANA.	vs.	HINDU CRICKET CLUB.
Mr. G. L. Blackwell.		Mr. N. M. Vyayaka.
Mr. B. Bruce.		Mr. L. M. Dalal.
Captain Challoner.		Mr. D. V. Mehta.
Mr. H. G. Gell.		Mr. B. K. Rao.
Mr. F. C. Macrae.		Mr. S. D. Mohvala.
Mr. E. F. Nicholson.		Mr. K. J. Mantri.
Mr. A. Newnham.		Mr. M. T. Merchant.
Mr. L. Penny.		Mr. M. J. Joshi.
Mr. J. Stiven.		Mr. M. J. Vakil.
Mr. W. Wilkins.		Mr. B. L. Bhendi.
Mr. M. R. Wyer.		Mr. M. S. Arur.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

AL

YESTERDA
Khan, a havil
C. P. Cooper w
labourer named
it is alleged, on
the recent dis
who had evad
also a Pathan,
and on the m
proceeded to
accompanied
Here were
Pathans, some
as the rioter
The havildar t
them. The c
chair, however
havildar caugh
up he snatched
annoyed the h
on the head w
and he fell to
to a window a
and the men w
to hospital, wh
The case has b

THE BOMB

AN annual ge
held yesterday a
when Mr. John
ing report of th
The directors
sheet and reve
July, 1884, dul
The accounts p
actual income
one. Though t
balance carried
expenditure sho
under report hav
increase in the
caused by the
cipality taking
into their own
tional charge a
alteration of
rates for the c
The item of r
is larger than
The average num
the year was nea
present none are
Rs. 5,455-15-8 an
to Rs. 1,792-10-4,
the liablities be
account shows a
which it is pro
Rs. 1-8-0 per share
capital of the C
Rs. 4,902 leaving
hand. The amou
Rs. 77-8-0. On
the sum of Rs.
ceived during the
directors have bee
ment with a view
restrictive clause
ground held by the
of their negotiatio
advantageous cour
would be to become
This will involve an
in the opinion of yo
property would be
extent.
Resolutions were
tors' report and a
dividend of Re. 1-8
Beyts in the room
and confirming Mr.
the room of Dr. B
Chart as auditor
Rs. 100. The following
the articles of assoc
following viz:—The
bered 5 *a* shall be ins
following powers a
given to and confe
To take all such step
they in their discretio
the purpose of procuri
tive clause in the lease
day of May, 1860, and ma
State of Council of India o
Fleming, John James Lo
of the other port, or o
included in the said lea
should be the owner t
borrow from time to tim
wise on behalf of the comp
and upon such terms such
as the directors may t
chasing the freehold of
held on lease, and for
may be deemed for the
To sell the buildings and
company from time to t
otherwise dispose of suc
proposed to be acquired
seem to be most for the ben
A vote of thanks to the c
meeting.

BENGA

SACRILEGE AT CALCUTTA.—
foreigner, who stood charged
Rev. Father Henry Edwin H
Roman Catholic Church of t
Jesus in Dharmtalla, with this
of a gold cup, valued at Rs. 2
altar, was re-arraigned bef
Further evidence was gone in
defendant had been entrusted
the 10th April last, and on the
a native pawn-broker of
Rs. 101. Further that on the
month he sold it by receivin
pawn-broker disposed of the
to a native who was at present in
ing pleaded guilty, he was sentenced
hard labour.—*Englishman.*

PARIAH DOGS IN CALCUTTA.—W
Bangalore paper that during Septem
61 dogs destroyed there, "at a tot
9-9-0." Very cheap too. A good m
Calcutta, we fancy, would be quite
at that rate out of their own pocket
ous pariah dogs—great gaunt foul-f
which infest most parts of the town
rid of. Could not the police devise a
not institute a dog-tax, and let every
the tax is not paid be *puckaroed*
The fact of a dog having an owner, a
for him, could be shown by a sm
attached to the collar. In the hot we
—owned or not, taxed or not—should
run loose about the streets unmu
Daily News.

HEALTH OF CALCUTTA.—The mortu
the Health Officer for the week endin
September 20, 1884, was as follows:—
males, 4, female 0; Mixed Races, male
2; Hindoos, males, 79, females, 72; M
males 32, females, 21; other classe
female, 1. The total deaths of all a
being 120 males and 96 females, show
ratio of 21·6 amongst the former and
the latter, and both together 26.

MADRAS.

MADRAS MUNICIPAL MORTUARY
From the 27th ultimo to the 3rd instant,
5 East Indians, 9 Native Christians,
and 29 Mahomedans died in Madr
total of 272 persons. The average of th
ing week for the 10 previous years
deaths are thus classified: 4 from sma
measles, 72 from fever, 29 from dyse
diarrhœa, 32 from cholera, and 118 f
eases. The death-rate in the week
was 35·4 per 1,000 per annum. The m
previous years was 36·9 per 1,000 per a

THE HIGH COURT BAR.—Mr. Willie
on Monday last, to their Lordships the
and Mr. Justice Brandt, for an orde
O. Parthasarathy Aiyangar, be ad
enrolled an Advocate of the Court. Mr.
that Mr. Parthasarathy had several ye
his Degrees of B. A. and B. L. of the
versity, and that having duly quali
practised from 1880 to April 1883, as a
Court. Between these years, he took h
Master of Laws, and having resolved o
Advocate of the Court, he discontinued
as a Vakeel, and for the last eighteen
studied in Mr. Grant's chambers, in ord
for admission as an Advocate. Mr.
had during the eighteen months, taken
of Arts Degree, and was now the only
Southern India, who held the double
M.A., and M.L. in the Madras Uni
Grant certified to the applicant's
ter and ability, and said the only questi
ther the applicant was bound to pay sta
his new enrolment. The Stamp Act pr
of Rs. 500 on the entry on the Rolls of
High Court, of any Advocate or Vake
Schedule II. of that Act, the entry on the
High Court of an Advocate or Vakeel, w
previously been enrolled in a Chartered
is exempted from stamp duty, and Mr.
tended, that as Mr. Parthasarathy had a
the stamp duty of Rs. 500 for entry on th
Roll, he could not now be required to p
sum for the transfer of his name to the
vocates. This question was referred t
bench of five Judges and they ruled th
Stamp Act should be construed strictly,
Grant's contention was consistent with
language of the Act, and the possible in
the Legislature, no fresh stamp duty
paid. Mr. Parthasarathy was accordingly
as an Advocate, this being the second o
which such an enrolment has taken place
High Court Rules of 1864 came into forc
same order Mr. Parthasarathy's name was
from the list of Vakeels, as he will only b
to practise in the future as an Advocate.—

EXTRAORDINARY TESTIMONIA
30 years I have tried all the various soaps tha
recommended, and I candidly state that the A
and Sulphur Soap has no equal in soothing th
of the skin."—J. M'GRIGOR CROFT, M. D.,
late Staff Surgeon to her Majesty's Royal Arm
Beautifully white. Delicately perfumed. Sol
by all Chemists. Agents for Bombay, TREAC

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

HIGH COURT.—OCTOBER 10.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice HART.)

A SUIT AGAINST THE MUNICIPALITY.

RUKMAJEE RUNGJEE *vs.* E. C. K. OLLIVANT.

MR. KIRKPATRICK, instructed by Messrs. Thakurdas and Dhurumsey on behalf of the plaintiff, applied for a rule *nisi* f[illegible]nction, with in[illegible] injunction, to res[illegible] defendant, the Municipal Commissioner[illegible]bay, from pulling down any portion of a building situated at Pydhonee belonging to the Shravak temple.

The plaint in the suit stated that the plaintiff, as a trustee of the Shravak Adeshwur temple, was possessed of certain property situated at Pydhonee, consisting of a stable and servants' quarters. On the night of the 6th June last a fire broke out in the stable adjoining that of the plaintiff, and extended to the plaintiff's stable, so far only as to burn the roof thereof and a portion of the floor of the loft, but leaving the walls and beams in act, as well as the servants' quarters. Shortly after the plaintiff commenced to place a new roof on the building in question, when various objections were successively taken by the Municipal authorities. It was at first alleged that the portion of the stable not burnt down was in a ruinous state. This allegation, however, was not persisted in; and other objections were taken, to the effect that the placing of a new roof was a rebuilding which entitled the defendant to require a plan thereof to be submitted for his approval. Subsequently an objection was taken by the Municipal authorities, to the effect that they were entitled to claim a set-back on the ground that the plaintiff's building had been burnt down by fire to a considerable extent. The plaintiff denied that allegation, or that in placing a new roof thereon, which was completed about the end of June last, he carried out what amounted to a rebuilding of the premises; or that the Municipal Commissioner was entitled, under any of the sections of the Municipal Acts 3 of 1874 and 4 of 1878, to claim any portion of the plaintiff's land for a set-back. Negotiations had taken place between the plaintiff and defendant, which, however, proved abortive; and the defendant had, by a notice of the 7th inst., informed the plaintiff of his intention to enter forcibly on the premises and pull down a certain portion of the building and appropriate about 75 square yards of the land. On the 9th inst. the defendant sent his men, who removed a portion of the roof of the building, and expressed their intention of returning on the following day and demolishing the portion of the building covering the 75 square yards of land. The plaintiff, through his solicitors, sent a letter on the 9th instant to the defendant, requesting him to desist from proceeding with the threatened demolition until the first day after the October vacation of the High Court, and giving notice that he would otherwise move the court on the 10th instant for an injunction to restrain the defendant. The plaintiff submitted that the demolition which had already been carried out, as well as that which was threatened, was entirely unjustifiable. He prayed that it might be decreed that the defendant is not entitled to claim any portion of the land in question for a set-back; that he might be restrained from demolishing any portion of the building; that he might be ordered to pay to the plaintiff the sum of Rs. 1,500 as compensation for wrongfully pulling down a portion of the building, with the costs of the suit.

His lordship granted a rule *nisi* as applied for, with interim injunction.

INFANT MARRIAGE AND ENFORCED WIDOWHOOD.

MR. NAVALRAM LAKSHMIRAM, Principal, Rajkot Training College, writes to Mr. Malabari:—I intend to give to-day a rough sketch of what appears to me to be the best plan of action as regards social reform amongst the Hindus. I will confine myself at first to the question of early marriage only, because reform in that direction is the most important, and at the same time the least difficult of being put into practice by a Hindu really earnest in the cause. I look upon early marriage as the curse of Aryavarta, which, deteriorating its noble race, has contributed so greatly to its complete effacement as a nation from the political world. Its disastrous influences are still at work in almost every family in one form or the other throughout the length and breadth of Gujerat* at least, as I can testify from my own personal knowledge. The evil is, of course, more prevalent in towns and among the upper classes, but anywhere it will be a real phenomenon to see a girl of 14 who is not already married. Generally all classes give away their daughters in marriage before they have completed their eleventh year. The age at which boys marry is different in different classes, I allow, but it is a notorious fact that every Hindu is ambitious of marrying his sons as well as daughters at as early an age as he can, and it is only the difficulty of obtaining a suitable match, or the want of necessary pecuniary means, that occasionally prevents him from carrying out the one grand object of his sublunary existence! The common saying "my children were betrothed while in their cradle yet" is the proud expression of the completely satisfied aspiration of a Gujerati parent. I am afraid of being disbelieved by a foreigner when I say that sometimes betrothals are made even before the children are born, but such is the actual fact, of which anybody can convince himself by a little inquiry at Ahmedabad or some other place where the Kadwa Kunbees (who have this peculiar custom) are congregated in any large numbers.

It is, however, some comfort to find that religious prejudices, which invariably come in the way of every reform amongst us, are almost entirely wanting to support this great curse of India. As far as the marriage of a boy is concerned, it can be incontestably shown, and is allowed by all the Shastrees, that his marriage before the age of 20 at least, is against all the expressed or implied rules of the Hindu scriptures. There is one foolish text, I know, which enjoins the marriage of every girl before she is eleven years old; but it confessedly refers to the first marriage. So we need not mind it at all, since the other provisions of the Shastrees are so much in our favour; and we can well afford to take a perfectly orthodox ground in our present struggles. This is [illegible] my principal reasons why I wish, in our [illegible] operations, to keep the subject of early [illegible]age quite distinct from that of enforced [illegible]hood, which is so intimately connected with [illegible]us prejudices in the estimation of the [illegible]. The elaborate interpretations by Ishwar [illegible]ra of the Hindu law upon the subject of [illegible]-remarriage have done a very important [illegible] to the cause, but we must not forget that [illegible]ave not yet been received as correct by the [illegible]ality of the Shastrees or the people at large. [illegible] orthodox Hindus will join us in condemning [illegible] of early marriages, but there is no hope [illegible] at present, the remarriage of [illegible] countena[illegible]w. The orthodox are so [illegible] many and so powerful [illegible] any social [illegible]at without their co-operation [illegible]tion is quite impossible in my humble [illegible]n, and I would not therefore risk our chances [illegible]ccess, which are really great by associating [illegible]revention of early marriages with any other [illegible] that is looked upon as heterodox by the [illegible]. I further believe that the cause will be [illegible]erved by concentrating the energies of its [illegible]ates upon that alone. This is the way in [illegible] at least the people of Europe seem to work [illegible]esent. Particular bodies of men take up [illegible]ular subjects, and devote their entire energies [illegible]m till they succeed, and succeed they must [illegible]ount of this natural division of social labour. [illegible] humble opinion the reason why our reformers [illegible] hitherto failed is that they have attempted [illegible]—too many things at a time, which frittered [illegible] their energies, and only succeeded in frightening [illegible]he whole nation from them. It has always [illegible] my motto that attempt a little, very little if [illegible] like, but that little must be done, and done [illegible]oughly, in spite of all the difficulties and opposition [illegible] you may encounter.

[illegible] would therefore propose that a powerful and [illegible]ential Association be formed at Bombay [illegible]ing itself solely to the suppression of early [illegible]iage amongst the Gujeratees. It must open [illegible]ranches at the zillah towns, which may have [illegible] sub-branches in every taluka, at as many [illegible] as they think advisable. The members must, [illegible]rse, be Hindus, but the patrons and sympa[illegible]s, who will form a regular part of the Association, may be of any race or religion. This is [illegible]ded to provide room for action for the sympathy of European and Parsee gentlemen, who, we [illegible]w, are willing to assist the cause of Hindoo [illegible]m, if they only could. Their assistance will [illegible]most welcome, and useful in many ways which [illegible]ctical man can easily understand. The hearty [illegible]pathy of a European officer in particular [illegible]ill do immense good to the cause in the [illegible]ofussil. You are perfectly right when you [illegible]y that our female schools are mainly indebted [illegible]or their existence to such sympathy in the days [illegible]f old, when nobody cared to educate his [illegible]aughters, and Government had not yet thought it [illegible]politic to establish schools for the purpose. Indeed, [illegible]very good work that was undertaken in those days by the small band of young and enthusiast[illegible]ut poor, uninfluential reformers, owed its very [illegible]lity to the moral support they derived [illegible] sympathy of the Europeans in power, and I [illegible]we are not sufficiently advanced, even at this very date, to be in a position to be able to dispense with it altogether. Even at the present day a public meeting in which the Collector or any other high functionary of the district is expected to preside is more thickly attended and subscriptions pour in, while a meeting that is exclusively native has but slender chances of any success. Such being the case, European sympathy is quite indispensable to our project, and I am sure it is not difficult to get it. If the Europeans have ceased to show any interest in our social reform since some years, the fault lies more on our side than on theirs. The instincts of an Englishman being noble and always on the side of social reform, he can never refuse his hearty sympathy to one who strives to obtain it in the right earnest way.

The pledge-system is not popular I know, but it is the only rational mode of action towards any reform, if any action in concert is thought necessary. It is no new thing in India. The whole caste system is founded upon this principle, and we know what tremendous success it has acquired in its misdirected objects. I don't think a man who wants to earnestly join an Anti-early-marriage Association would have any objection to pledge himself not to marry himself or his children before a certain age. This age can, of course, be fixed upon by a careful consideration of all our social circumstances by the promoters only, but some little experience I have had of this subject will not be considered out of place here. I hope few persons at Bombay know that there is already an Association of this sort working in its own quiet humble way at Ahmedabad since many years. I had the honour to be one of its secretaries for a time, and therefore what I say here is the result of my own personal knowledge. It has fixed the least marriageable age for a boy at 16, with a certain alternative which the Association under contemplation may omit; but I fear it will not be found practicable to extend the limit any further, though I wish very much to see it raised to 18. As regards the marriage of girls, the Ahmedabad Association simply contents itself with recommending its members to keep their daughters unmarried as long as they could consistently with the Shastras. This is only a roundabout way of saying that the Association demands no pledge, but thinks it desirable that the members postpone the marriage of their daughters till they are 11 years old. This is a concession to the strong popular prejudice against any late marriage of a girl, and was quite necessary to start the movement at the time. But we have progressed a little in the interval, and if your Association requires its members not to marry their daughters before they are 11 years old, I think the pledge will not be found so unacceptable by a large majority as we once did.

Soon after the foundation of the Association at Ahmedabad, a similar one was started at Poona, which added one clause more, to the effect that no member who was above forty or so should marry a girl of 11. In other words, it simply meant that they must marry a widow, if they wanted to marry at all. I think this is the rider to which you approvingly allude in your notes; but I may say that when it was placed before the Ahmedabad Association, it was almost unanimously rejected by the general committee. For this reason, and also because I wish this new Association to confine itself to a single reform, and not mix itself with the remarriage question at all, I cannot advise you to adopt the Poona rule.

But I would add a pledge more, of another description altogether, though bearing the greatest possible connection with our main object. I would require the sympathisers as well as the members to refrain from attending any marriage that is celebrated against the rules of the Association in the town. This looks a little puritanical no doubt, and will be found particularly hard by the natives, who are so fond of the nautches, the processions, and the grand "tamashas" that generally attend a marriage in a rich family. But I think they must forego this pleasure, with pleasure I may say, if they really hate early marriage and are earnest in the cause, as every one should be who joins the Association. Their refusal to attend such marriages anywhere will create in time a strong public opinion, and public opinion is the great lever which can unlift and crush to pieces the objectionable customs of a country.

The ordinary duties of the Association will, of course, be to hold meetings and agitate the question incessantly. The press, which is yet almost entirely on the side of reform, may be moved now and then to ventilate their views. Books and pamphlets may be occasionally written and circulated amongst the people at a nominal price. In order to go below the upper strata and reach the masses, it will be necessary to have recourse to popular preachers, story-tellers, ballad-singers, etc. That is the only mode of penetrating to the masses of this country, and we should try each of these methods to a certain extent as far as we can. It must be our particular care to train and employ permanently a class of popular preachers on the subject, roaming over the country and preaching a regular crusade against early marriage in all its varieties.

I have restricted the operation of this Association to the Gujeratees only, and I think it is right. Every province in India must have its own Association, because in spite of the unity of race, religion, and manners too in their general aspects, we defer so much in the details that any practical action in concert is impossible in the subjects of social reform.

This is my plan. It is neither original nor novel, except, perhaps, in its idea of pledges. It is only in the old beaten track, I own, of meetings and lectures in a different form; but I must say that if there is no royal road to learning, there is certainly none to social reform, which is, in fact, the education of not one but millions of men upon a particular subject. Societies can be moved by social agencies only.

Before I close these remarks I beg to draw your attention to a fact which I have frequently noted with great pain while conversing with many educated men upon the subject of early marriage. They all allowed that it is an evil, but few of them seemed to have realized its enormity. They had no idea that the evil required any prompt remedies on the part of the reformers, and some of them really despised any attempt at such a reform. This state of their feelings towards it has visibly changed during the last few years, and I am sure your present powerful agitation will give the foolish delusion its death-blow. Yet it would be better to bear in mind that the evils of early marriages being not so sensational as to catch the vulgar eye or fancy, they are apt to be ignored by many.

In conclusion I beg to be excused for being so lengthy, but I could not condense even the leading points of what I had to say within a shorter compass. I have omitted altogether the subject of enforced widowhood, but you will not be any great loser on that account, I believe, because I myself have no clear idea of what practical steps could be taken under our present circumstances. A certain feeling in favour of young widows has, no doubt, been created by the labours of our reformers, but still it is too weak to contend against the conservative habits of the people. No caste would tolerate yet a re-marriage of a widow, and experience has repeatedly shown that no body, including the very leaders of the movement itself, is yet prepared to espouse her cause socially. And it is no wonder. The caste is yet too powerful for them. Hence the cry that is sometimes heard of curtailing the power of caste by law. But you know I am against all State interference in social matters, and in the present instance nothing short of coercing the caste to dine and hold all social intercourse with her will afford her any appreciable relief. This the Government neither will nor can do. But any passing remarks at the end of a concluding para. can do no justice to a great and intricate question. I wish you every success in the reforms you have taken up.

* When I say Gujerat I don't include Kattywar, where the marriageable age for both sexes is a little higher. The [illegible] also form a noteworthy exception in many respects.

SYNTHETICAL PHILOSOPHY.

MR. F. HARRISON AND MR. HERBERT SPENCER.

MR. FREDERIC HARRISON's assertion in a recent anniversary address on Comte, that Mr. Herbert Spencer was in all essentials the unconscious imitator of Comte,—that "had there been no Comte assuredly there would have been no Spencer"—has led to some correspondence between the two philosophers. We published on Tuesday a number of extracts from Mr. Spencer's answer to Mr. Harrison, and also from Mr. Harrison's rejoinder.

Mr. Spencer has now replied at great length to Mr. Harrison's contentions. He complanted that Mr. Harrison had not responded to his invitation to point out the ideas in the Positive Philosophy from which the *idees meres* of the Synthetic Philosophy are derived, and he controverted Mr. Harrison's indirect proofs in detail. He then proceeded "to specify those *idees meres* which I have indicated to Mr. Harrison, but which he refuses to look for, and then to show how from these the whole doctrine I have set forth gradually grew":—

Omitting earlier stages which I can trace back to 1850, I begin with the essay "Progress: Its law and Cause," which was published in 1857. On the second page of that essay I have named the generalization reached Von Baer—that the changes undergone during the development of every living thing "constitute an advance from homogeneity of structure to heterogeneity of structure." On the next page I have enunciated the thesis of the essay—namely that "this law of organic process is the law of all progress, not progress in a limited sense, but progress inorganic as well as organic, presented throughout the universe, from celestial bodies to such social products as science, art, and literature. How was the evidence supporting this thesis to be presented? By taking the various groups into which all kinds of phenomena are divisible, and showing that the law holds throughout each group. I could not have put the groups in any other order without manifest derangement. The second half of the article first asks the question, Why does this universal transformation go on? and the alleged cause is that "every active force produces more than one change" or effect, the implication being that there is a continuous multiplication of effects, of which increasing heterogeneity is a result. The rest of the article traces out everywhere this multiplication of effect; and in thus interpreting deductively the previous inductions, I was of course forced to follow the same succession of groups of phenomena by the necessities of orderly exposition. Is there anything here attributable to M. Compt? This order of exposition is one which Mr. Harrison is courageous enough to say corresponds with Comte's scheme of the sciences, in face of the fact that of Comte's six sciences three have no place in it. I pass on now to point out that six months after, in the second essay I named, there is recognized the fact that for this universal transformation of things there is a cause taking precedence of the multiplication of effects—namely, the instability of the homogeneous. And then in the same essay the law of integration (previously recognized in 1855 in the "Principles of Psychology," Part 3 ch 14) is set forth as holding of organisms and societies—a law latter recognized as holding of all evolving aggregates eventually recognized as the primary trait of all evolution. Are these conceptions to be found in the Positive Philosophy? Shortly after, further developments of these views took place. Then came recognition of the truth that in aggregates of all orders one of the traits of evolution is increase of definiteness. Later still was recognized the fact that these various changes are accompanied everywhere by a process of segregation; and then, finally, in answer to the question, What is the outcome of all these changes? There was reached the answer—the general law of equilibration. Are these Comtean conceptions? When in 1860-62 "First Principles" was written, these several inductive and deductive generalizations were incorporated in a coherent theory; and in the chapter dealing with each there was followed this same order in the groups of illustrations which I have shown naturally arises. Beyond this, however, there was an endeavour to go behind these proximate causes of the universal transformation, and find the ultimate cause. This was alleged to be the persistence of force. Has Comte enunciated these ideas, or any allied to them? Lastly, I have to point out that only in the reorganized second edition of "First Principles," published five years later, did the general conception reach its complete form. There was a gradual growth from 1850 to 1867. Not only has Comte's influence no place whatever in this process; but the ultimate product of it has no alliance whatever with the product he calls Positive Philosophy.

"See, then, how the case stands":—

A system which had for its germinal idea Von Baer's formula of organic development—a system which grew by the addition of other general ideas, to one of which, I believe, Schelling's doctrine of individuation partially opened the way, but the others of which grew up I know not how—a system which slowly became a coherent whole, uniting the several principles by derivation from one ultimate principle—a system the exposition of which followed an order not determined by any theory of classification, but simply by the order of genesis of the phenomena themselves—a system which, at the very outset, presented itself as the rudiment of a cosmogony, and became eventually a fully elaborated cosmogony; is a system which Mr. Harrison holds to be inspired by Comte's "Organon of the Sciences," the greater part of which is concerned with scientific methods, with the dependence of ideas, with the course of intellectual progress, with the order of discovery, and the like; and which entirely ignores geological evolution, biological evolution, and psychological evolution. This system it is which Mr. Harrison characterizes as "an attempt to play a new tune upon Comte's instrument."

This letter drew from Mr. Harrison another letter, which appears to have ended the controversy. In this last letter he says:—

Mr. Spencer points to a particular group of opinions which he declares to be his cardinal doctrines, and which therefore (he will have it) I must have meant when I spoke at Newton Hall of his *idees-meres*. I reply that I was thinking of other ideas and methods of his, far more general and fundamental than these. It is a matter of opinion what are the cardinal doctrines and the fundamental analogies of any system; nor is it to be decided by the *ipse dixit* of any one, even of the author of the system itself. It certainly is for me, not for him, to say what were those *idees-meres* which I had in view when I used the expression. If I find analogies there, that is all I assert. I have never said that Mr. Spencer's special doctrines about "homogeneity," "heterogeneity," "segregation," and "equilibration" were adopted from Comte. I should be very sorry to think so. So far as I know, they are peculiar to Mr. Spencer. What I have said is that the "aim, method, and ground-plan" of the two systems are practically the same.

Mr. Harrison then explains that in his address he spoke expressly and solely of Mr. Spencer's system of "Synthetic Philosophy;" the issue of which began in 1862, five years after Comte's death in 1857.

True, says Mr. Spencer, but some of the ideas are found in earlier works. I point to the identity of titles in the works. Yes, he says, but he once thought of giving them other titles. I point to the date of Mr. Mill's two opinions, 1864 and 1865, when but two volumes of "Synthetic Philosophy (now in nine volumes), had appeared. Ah, he replies, but Mr. Mill had seen other works; which "sufficiently show the drift of what was coming." I point to analogies between Mr. Spencer's present conception of the social organism and that of Comte. Yes, he replies, but down to 1851 Comte "was to him but a name." I point to his agreement with Comte's definition of life. Yes, he answers, but that is found in a work of Comte's he has never read. I do not intend to follow up these surrebutters. The only thing I have to deal with is the groundplan of Mr. Spencer's great work, begun in 1862 and still incomplete. That work is, no doubt, an attempt to explain the cosmogony; while Comte's is an attempt to systematize our knowledge and our life. But the general lines and the order are the same in both. It is a curious instance of Mr. Spencer's careless study of Comte that he still speaks of "Comte's six sciences." It is the A B C of the matter (and it has appeared in every edition of Comte's works since 1852) that Comte makes seven, and not six, master science.

After giving an assurance that he belives implicitly everything that Mr. Spencer tells him as to what he has read and what he has written, Mr. Harrison proceeds:—

But a philosopher cannot allege ignorance of the ideas current in philosophy. In 1853 Comte was known in England by Mill's "Logic," by Miss Martineau's translation, Mr. Lewes's book, and Sir David Brewster's article in the *Edinburgh*. Miss Martineau wrote in that year:—"Whichever way we look over the whole field of science, we see the truths and ideas presented by Comte cropping out from the surface, and tacitly recognized as the foundation of all that is systematic in our knowledge." Since 1853, at any rate, Comte could not have been a name to a philosopher closely associated, as was Mr. Spencer, with Lewes, C. Eliot, Mill, and the eminent school of thinkers in the Westminster Review of that period. Now 1853 is nine years before the "Synthetic Philosophy" of Mr. Spencer was begun. I push no analogy into details. I place Comte's claims to originality no higher than did George Lewes, whose authority in this matter is certainly superior to Mill's. Lewes knew both Spencer and Comte far better than did Mill; the history of philosophy was the business of Lewes's life, and his judgment is contained in a chapter of a mature work, and is not found in two sentences, one in a private letter. I doubt if either of the passages written by Mill covers the precise point of my argument—the general aim and plan of the two philosophies. Matters of the kind are determined by broad analogies and plain dates. St. Paul's Cathedral is an original and masterly work; but no one supposes that it would be what it is had St. Peter's at Rome not existed already. Wren was a man of consummate genius. But how vain would it have been for him to assert that he owed absolutely nothing to St. Peter's that his dome had a double vault, that he had never been to Rome, that a Protestant church could have no likeness to a Catholic church.

But, says Mr. Harrison, my present purpose is far from controversy.

Rather would I disclaim any wish to impeach Mr. Spencer's great and just claims as a profound and original thinker, doubtless the one living philosopher we have. He is so great and so justly esteemed that he need little engage in these constant discussions to establish his own originality which so often disturb his philosophic labours. He may imitate the willingness to acknowledge all equals and predecessors so nobly shown by Comte, Darwin, and Mill. The controversy has been none of my seeking. And as a humble student of Mr. Spencer's works for thirty years—as one whose pride it has been to have stood beside him in many a good cause—it is painful to me to be forced thus to combat certain of his opinions and to disallow certain of his claims. Far from attacking Spencer in the name of Comte, I wish wherever possible to reconcile the two and to accept both. I disclaim the name of Comtist, or the idea that in Comte we can find an infallible or a final authority. There is room for both philosophers and for many philosophers, and for that noble freemasonry of thought which makes all philosophers of one kin. For all the discussions with Mr. Spencer into which I have been forced of late, I remain unshaken in my friendly admiration of his life and work, and in the belief that he does honour to our age and race.

CHOLERA ON ITS TRAVELS.

CHOLERA is now such a familiar name, and the malady has during the last half-century been such a frequent visitor in various parts of Europe, that it has almost ceased to be looked upon as the Asiatic invader which it really is. It never travelled westward from India until 1821, when from Bombay it reached the coast of Persia, and from Bagdad was in the autumn of that year, carried by a Persian army into the north-western parts of the country. The approach of the cold season brought the epidemic to an end. But in the spring of 1822 it reappeared, and, gradually advancing towards Russia, entered the dominions of the Czar through Transcaucasia. It raged for some time at Tiflis. Then it showed itself in Baku, and was carried thence on shipboard to Astrakhan. Beyond Astrakhan and Tiflis, however, it did not penetrate; and after the autumn of 1823 no more was heard of it in connection with Europe, or rather with those European outposts which had alone been attacked.

In 1827 cholera entered Europe by way of Cabul, Balkh, Bokhara, and the countries now known as Russian Turkestan. From Khiva it spread in 1828 to the Khirgis hordes, who brought it in the year following to Orenburg; where it spread over the whole province, but died out in the winter of the following year. In its progress from India to Russia the cholera marked the two routes by which Russia and India are possibly destined to be connected, and along which in any case the Russians, for their part, propose to advance. The cholera's second route was by way of Persia and the Caspian. Having reached Astrakhan it proceeded along the shores of the Volga to Saratoff and Kazan; and before the end of 1830 it had established itself all over Russia. From Russia it reached Germany by way of Poland. Russian troops had entered Poland to suppress the insurrection of 1830, and they carried the cholera with them. Early in 1831 the pestilence caused great mortality at Lublin and at Warsaw, and towards the end of June it appeared at Kalisch, where it crossed the Prussian frontier. The cholera was carried at the same time from Russia to Germany by way of Danzig, whither it was brought by Russian ships of war. From the Kingdom of Poland, moreover, it reached Austrian Poland or Galicia; and from Galicia spread to Hungary, Lower Austria, and afterwards to all parts of the Austrian Empire. From Germany the disease made its way in the autumn of 1831 to England, by a vessel sailing from Hamburg to Sunderland. Newcastle and Gateshead were immediately afterwards attacked, and by December the pestilence was across the Scottish border. In the beginning of February it was at Edinburgh, and in March at Glasgow; whence it was conveyed by ship to Belfast, to extend in a few weeks over the whole of Ireland. The mountainous parts of England and the Scottish Highlands generally were the only parts of Great Britain that escaped attack. In France the cholera appeared almost at the same time as in England; and from France it spread to Belgium and Holland. Meanwhile it had been carried from Ireland by emigrant-ships to Canada; whence it crossed the frontier to the United States, spreading in one direction to New Orleans and in another to the Indian Territories, where it proved fatal to large numbers of the natives.

Cholera attacked Europe for the third time in 1846. It had shown itself in 1845 at Herat and in the eastern provinces of Persia. Early in 1846 it appeared at Asterabad, whence it proceeded in a north-easterly direction towards the Caucasus. From the shores of the Caspian the pestilence advanced in a westerly direction to the shores of the Baltic, whence it made its way to the Danubian Principalities (the Roumania of the present day) and Hungary. From the Caspian, moreover, it moved along the Volga (which falls into the Caspian at Asterabad) into the interior of Russia, and in 1848 it reached the Baltic provinces and Poland. In 1848, as in 1830 and 1831, the cholera found Western Europe disturbed by a revolution, and its rapid spread was again in some measure due to the large bodies of troops accumulated on its path. In the autumn of 1848 it again made its appearance in England, whither it had once more been brought by a vessel from Hamburg. Hull was the first place attacked; and, as in 1831, the disease soon spread to Scotland, and from Scotland to Ireland. France, Belgium, and Holland were all attacked; and Italy (like Poland in 1831) was invaded simultaneously by cholera and by troops of occupation. The Austrian army carried it to Venice in 1849, when it spread, by way of Verona, to Brescia and Peschiera.

In 1853 Russia was again invaded by cholera. The Russian troops carried it with them to Moldavia and Wallachia (Roumania); and when they were replaced in the occupation of those provinces by Austrians these in their turn became affected, so that through them the cholera reached Hungary and other parts of the Austrian Empire. In the summer of 1853 cholera was imported into Great Britain from various German ports; showing itself almost simultaneously at Gateshead, Newcastle, Shields, London, and Liverpool. It did not die out at all points until the close of 1854. In 1865 and the two following years Roumania, Russia, and Poland were all visited by cholera. The disease extended to Austria, where it was particularly fatal in the provinces directly concerned in the war of that year. There were ten thousand deaths from cholera in Lower Austria, thirty thousand in Bohemia, nearly fifty thousand in Moravia, and about thirty thousand in Hungary. The cholera epidemic of this period showed itself at Southampton, whither it had been brought by a vessel from Alexandria. It also reached Liverpool from Rotterdam, and gradually overran the whole of Great Britain and Ireland.

For years together Russia suffers from cholera; and it has been seen that from time to time the pestilence spreads from Russia through Poland to Austria and Germany. During the outbreak which lasted from 1871 to 1873 the south and west of Europe suffered but little. Cases of cholera were introduced into English ports from Germany, but the disease did not spread.

Pilgrims are as effective as movements of troops in extending the terrible malady. In February, 1872, it broke out among the pilgrims assembled at Mecca, and it was conveyed by them, on their return, to Medina and other places. In 1874 there was a new outbreak of cholera in Russia, and it appeared in Syria in 1875; but from 1875 up to the present year it had shown itself nowhere outside India. The continent of Australia has hitherto escaped cholera; so also have various islands—including those of the Pacific Ocean, the Falkland Isles, St. Helena, and Ascension. In Europe—Iceland, the Faroe Islands, the Hebrides, the Shetland and Orkney Islands, Lapland, and the northern districts of Siberia have enjoyed complete immunity from cholera.—*St. James's Gazette.*

SKOBELEFF'S VIEWS OF WAR.

THE following letter from Skobeleff has just been published in Russia:—

"BAMI, JULY 19-31, 1880.

"To General Pavloff, Chief of the Staff of the Caucasus Army.

"In the work published by Marvin on last year's campaign against the Akhal Tekkes, the humanitarian author (gomanist-avtor) bestows special praise on several officers of the cavalry, protesting by their acts against the severe measures of their superiors, with reference to the fugitive Turcoman families, on the occasion of the assault of August 28 (O.S.), 1879. The harsh demands of war are everywhere the same. The measures ordered by General Lomakin need no justification. The same was done before Paris in 1870-71, and by ourselves before Plevna. In the future men will war exactly the same. That is a matter I do not concern myself with; but I insist upon this, that a soldier on duty cannot be allowed any other opinion but the fulfilment of orders. The infraction of this is an incomprehensible phenomenon in a well-regulated army. I will, therefore, ask you, for the sake of the service and the enterprise confided to me, to send me only officers who, whether active or asleep, hold no other opinion. I am particular on this point, because should what Marvin has described be repeated again among the troops entrusted to me, I will immediately try the offenders by court-martial. You can readily understand how disagreeable it would be to be driven to such an extremity."

The Russian troops arrived before Geok, or Dengeel Tepe, in the afternoon, and taking up a position on a hill overlooking the crowded Turcoman camp began bombarding it. After a few rounds, the Tekkes sent out to say they would surrender. But Lomakin refused to accept the submission, and the firing continue. Subsequent offers of the Tekkes were also rejected. Prince Galitzin, the chief of the cavalry, did not approve of the turning-back of the women and children into the camp, but was compelled to obey orders. After the mob of women and children—several thousand in number—had been driven back, the cavalry retired, and the artillery played afresh. General Lomakin reported:—"During six hours, over twelve cannon kept up a continued fire on the fortified village settlement, where were collected nearly all the population of Akhal, including women and children, more than twenty thousand persons. The effect of our artillery was dreadful. The Turcoman prisoners say that several thousands of their people were killed." Of course, there are massacres and massacres, and an enormous disproportion between the killed of the two belligerents does not necessarily imply savagery on the part of the victor. In the Soudan thousands of Arabs immolated themselves on the bayonet and breechloader. The same was the case at Ulundi, and during the Afghan War. In none of these cases was the heavy slaughter premeditated, and even where, as at Tel-el-Kebir, the exigencies of the situation seemed to excuse it, the work was spoken of regretfully. From Skobeleff's point of view, Makram was a great battle; he gloated over the clever piece of strategy which took the army of the enemy on the flank and swept it clean into the river, when the soldiers "were drowned like flies." If Roberts, during the Afghan War, had remorselessly driven a mob of 20,000 Afghans into a river, after all the fighting was over, and maintained a cordon along the bank while they were drowned before his eyes, he would have been denounced by public opinion as a monster. Admitting that it was necessary for Lomakin to give the Turcomans a good thrashing, can any palliator extenuate thrusting thousands of women and children into a crowded hollow, and pounding them with grape-shot from the hills above it? The Germans were more than once harsh—exceedingly harsh, from the ultra-sentimental point of view, which forgets that war *must* be wa[illegible] [illegible]y criticised and co[illegible] of public feeling in German[illegible] [illegible]ourish the con[illegible] but these severities. We no[illegible]t to indi[illegible]ndemned [illegible] conviction that Germany would be the first to indignantly repel any comparison between Lomakin's conduct at Geok Tepe and her own during the siege of Paris. When Professor Gradovsky, late of the *Golos*, ventured to deprecate Skobeleff's massacre of the 8,000 Tekkes, he was assailed as unpatriotic and a caviller on all sides. But Skobeleff's letter, in a word, is not one that civilization and humanity can commend.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

THE RUSSIAN ENGINEER CORPS.

THE *Invalide Russe* publishes, in a form intelligible to non-military readers, the substance of the ordinances lately promulgated by the Minister of War for carrying into effect the Imperial decree of June 28 ordering the reorganisation of the Engineer Corps of the Russian Army. Henceforward the peace establishment will consist of 17 battalions of sappers and eight battalions of pontoniers, besides the Turkestan semi-battalion of sappers and an East Siberian and West Siberian sapper company. There is also to be a galvanic instruction company." The existing field telegraph companies and parks of field engineering will be incorporated with the battalions of sappers and pontoniers, and the whole force will be organised in brigades. In time of peace each sapper battalion will be composed of five companies, one of which (to be selected by the Inspector General of En[illegible] will be detached from the battalion on the [illegible] and will form the nucleus of two [illegible] There will be altogether 31 of [illegible] Each battalion of pontoni[illegible] and war, a fixed establi[illegible] panies; but it will also [illegible] cavalry men, who will [illegible] [illegible]ntonier's business, in ord[illegible] the general mobility of the battalio[illegible]rve companies of sappers will be em[illegible] as garrison troops for fortresses and at [illegible]e operations in time of war, as well as [illegible] facilitating the march of a mobilised army. There are to be four supplementary sapper battalions, each consisting of four companies, whose chief function will be to train recruits and prepare those who in time of war will supply the losses that may be sustained in the field. Eighteen of the reserve sapper companies belonging to brigades stationed in European Russia are to be employed solely in fortress duty, and will be equipped accordingly. But the remaining 12 European reserve companies and the four reserve companies of the Caucasus battalions will be equipped precisely as men serving in the field. Each field telegraph park is mounted so as to be able to maintain thorough communication for 62 versts. Each park is divided into two sections, each of which should be able to maintain two telegraph stations in perfect efficiency. "Engineering parks," or trains, are to be established, consisting of movable columns of vehicles which will carry all the entrenching tools and materials of all kinds that may be required for fortifying positions or repairing war losses. Each park will consist of two divisions, and each division of five sections; and each section must carry sufficient for the possible wants of a whole infantry division. There are to be five of these field engineering trains in Europe and one attached to the army of the Caucasus. In time of peace each train will be connected with a sapper brigade, and will be directed by an engineering officer.

ANCIENT ROCK-HEWN EDICTS.

ONE of the chief cities where we made a prolonged halt was Allahabad—that is, "the City of God"—now the point of junction for the railway from Bombay and from Calcutta, but dear to the natives of India as the meeting-place of the sacred rivers the Jumna and the Ganges, and consequently a very favourite place of pilgrimage, where countless multitudes annually assemble from every part of Hindustan. Immediately above the junction of the sacred rivers stands the old fort of Allahabad, a grand mass of red sandstone, built by the great Emperor Akbar. It now contains a very large English armoury—great guns and little guns, and cannon and mortars, and all manner of weapons. In the centre of the fort stands a very remarkable monolith, surmounted by a lion. It bears an inscription in the ancient Pali character, and is known as the Lat or Stone of Asoka, a mighty emperor who lived about 250 B.C., and who, having embraced the tenets of Buddha, inscribed his decrees on sundry great pillars which he erected in divers cities. One of these is at the Buddhist caves ot Karli, and is called the Lion-pillar. It is a sixteen-sided monolits, surmounted by four lions. Another exists as Delhi, in the ruined fort of Togluck, though it is called after Feroze, a very modern emperor, whereas Asoka was, as we have seen, a mighty prince of pre-Christian ages. His pillars are sometimes surmounted by lions, sometimes by human figures, overshadowed by the seven-headed cobra, or some other emblem of power, such as the mystic umbrella—symlolical of Buddha—of which sufficient trace remains to be recognised, though time and weather have in the course of two thousand long years worn away the distinct form. Very similar pillars are at the present day erected in Nepaul, whereon are placed statues of kings, sometimes shaded by an umbrella made of metal—and in one instance, by the serpent hood. From the reign of Asoka, the stone architecture of India dates its origin. He is said to have left eighty-four thousand buildings of various sorts, as the marks of his footprints on Time's sands. To him is attributed the great tope at Sanchi, that mighty relic-shrine, whose huge stone portals are to this day a marvel of mythological sculpture, the details of which have now been made so familiar to us all by castes, photographs, and description (see Fergusson's "Tree and Serpent Worship," and also the great plaster castes at the South Kensington Museum)—sculptures representing the primeval worship of sacred serpents and holy trees, and displaying wheels, umbrellas, and other symbols more particularly suggestive of the new faith—that of Bhudda—which Asoka established as the religion of the State. This mighty despot having determined that the new maxims which had become binding on his own conscience should henceforth be Jew to his subjects, proceeded to inscribe them on stone in every corner of his dominions, that the wayfarer might read them for himself. Thus it is that, besides finding his edicts engraven on his buildings and pillars, they are also found inscribed—as on imperishable tablets—on great rocks scattered over the country from Orissa to Peshawur. One of these huge boulders, 20 feet in height and 23 feet in circumference, lies in the lonely jungle in the district, of Kathiawad in Western India. Here the emperor states that, being convinced of the iniquity of slaying living creatures, he will henceforth desist from the pleasures of the chase. Henceforth animal must be put to death either for meat or sacrifice; and this law which the emperor appoints for himself, is to apply to all his subjects, who are in future to feed only on vegetables. His protector of the brute creation applies not only to their lives; medical care is to be provided for all living creatures, man and beast, throughout the whole empire, as far south as Ceylon. Wells were to be dug, and trees planted, that men and beasts might have shade and drink. The emperor forbids all convivial meetings, as displeasing to the gods, or injurious to the reveller. He declares that he will himself set the example of abstaining from all save religious festivals. On this huge "Junagadh Rock," as it is called, allusion is also made to four contemporary Greek kings. The date thus obtained is proved to be about 250 B.C., which just corresponds with that of Asoka himself. The edicts go into various other matters. They inculcate the practice of a moral law of exceeding purity; they enjoin universal charity; and bid all men strive to propagate the true creed. To this end, special missionaries were to be sent forth to the uttermost parts of the earth, to preach to rich and poor, learned and ignorant, that they might bring those "which were bound in the fetters of sin to righteousness passing knowledge." Nevertheless, a liberal margin was to be allowed for diversity of opinion, and nothing savouring of religious persecution was to be tolerated. At the same time the domestic life of the people was subject to the strictest censorship, overseers being appointed to report on every act in the life of every subject. These domestic inspectors attracted the particular attention of the Greeks who visited India in the train of Alexander the Great, who first turned the attention of Europeans to the then unknown Indian land, and pursued his career of conquest as far as the banks of the Sutlej, making himself master of the Punjab, and establishing Greek colonies at various places. These Greeks described the domestic monitors as "Episcopi," and asserted that their duty was to report, either to the king or the magistrates, everything that happened in town and country—an office which they seem to have filled wisely and with discretion. We may here observe that there must be some confusion in this chronicle of ancient days, inasmuch as Alexander the Great is stated to have died at Babylon in the year 323 B.C., a hundred years before the date usually assigned to the death of Asoka. But Asoka's pillar has been to us as a talisman, transporting us backward for twenty centuries, to those remote days, which we now hear of as a dream of the past, when Buddhism first arose, and, like a mighty wave, for a while overspread the whole land. Hinduism is now, however, the chief religion of this north-west province. The pillar is not the sole representative of diversity of creed that exists within the huge Mohammedan fort, a fort now held by Christians, who have fitted up one of Akbar's buildings as a military chapel, where, we believe, service is held daily. Half way between this Christian church and the Buddhist pillar there still exists a Hindu temple of exceeding sanctity, though now the Mohammedans came to tolerate its existence within their fort is a marvel quite beyond comphension. It is a foul temple of darkness, extending far underground, and roofed with low arches. We descended by a flight of dark dirty steps, dimly revealed by a couple of tallow candles; and we followed the old soldier who acted as our guide, and who led us along dark passages, and did the honours of various disgusting idols, struck in hiches, some as large as life, others quite small, but all alike hideous, and all adorned with flowers, and wet with the libations of holy Ganges water, poured upon them by the faithful. The flowers are the invariable large African marigold and China roses. Each image is generally smeared with scarlet paint, to symbolise the atonement of blood that should be offered daily, but whi[illegible] most of the worshippers are too poor to afford. T[illegible] substitute for the sacrifice of blood is comm[illegible]h over India, where a daub of red paint adm[illegible]his to the village god is at all times an accep[illegible]n all atonement. These village gods, howeve[illegible] ministered rally placed beneath some fine old tr[illegible]able act of blue sky overhead; but this disgustin[illegible], are generally one which you could not enter with[illegible]ee, with the ing impression of earthly and [illegible]g temple was wo[illegible]out a shudder- [illegible] sensual demon[illegible]rship.—*Chambers's Journal.*

SOME PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS OF GEORGE SAND.

THE recent unveiling of George Sand's statue at La Chatre has set people thinking about her afresh. At no time since "Indiana" and "Lelia" first revealed the existence of a new writer of transcendent power, has her place in French literature, and her influence on the social problems of the time, and the question whether her artistic creations will or will not live, been canvassed with more energy than during the past few weeks. Some personal recollections of George Sand given by Mrs. Ellis, the authoress of "Sylvestra," may therefore be of interest:—"Above twenty years ago," writes Mrs. Ellis, "I spent three days in a French hotel (at Tours) with George Sand, without knowing who she was. She puzzled me all the time, and had in person something of the same effect on me that her character—attractive and repulsive—has still. She sat opposite me at a narrow table d'hôte—a tall, large, strongly-built woman, with features in proportion to her size. Her eyes were fine, but her force of appearance was rather physical than intellectual. It must have been the brain beneath the strong features which teased me as it did, to make out to myself who she could be. She was mature, but in no decline of force, massive, grave, and restful, with nothing Gallic about her. The dark hair, eyes, and tint might have belonged to Italy or Spain, quite as well as to France, and the bearing, better. Her dress might have been called 'dowdy.' It was of the type of the travelling Englishman, as French eyes see it rather than French. I think her 'robe' was brown, which did not become her at all. Crimson would have suited her. She wore an ugly, large-brimmed, straw hat, with broad lace falling over the brim, at a time when Frenchwomen had hardly begun to wear hats, and—if my memory does not err—she wore it at dinner. Her companion was an elderly and feeble man, seemingly more than seventy. There was nothing in the appearance of the couple (viewing them as married folk) unlike that of many other French pairs, when, as is so often the case, the man 'ranges' himself at forty by the side of a young lady of half his years. My perplexing neighbour understood what I said to my husband in English, and offered me some little courteous attentions. There was no real speech between us. If I had known it was George Sand, I believe that I should not have spoken more, as I had not long before read some unpleasing remarks in her autobiography on the way in which she was annoyed by '*les Anglaises*,' and on the '*étranges sifflements*' which they they introduced into the fine French tongue! She and I were the only two women in the hotel who ever went into a sort of reading room adjoining the house to look at the newspapers. I had nearly settled with myself that she was a lady country squire, such as I used to see drive into Tours on market days, when one morning, on going, as I used to do, to the Imperial library, to draw from old illuminated MSS., my friend, the librarian, M. d'Orange, said to me, 'Madame, do you know that you have George Sand in your hotel?' When I went back, she had just gone with the gentleman who had lent her his name to travel with, for she was entered as his 'Comtesse' in the book of the hotel. He was a Radical Deputy. I told my lively landlady, who declared that M. d'Orange '*n'en savait rien*,' and opened her book to show me the names of M. le Comte and Madame la Comtesse So-and-So. Then she said, 'If it was George Sand,' her books, '*ma foi*,' of which she had read one or two—instancing a couple of the best—were not '*grande chose*.' When I got back to England, I looked at a fine lithographed portrait of George Sand, and saw it was the woman. Perhaps it was for the best that I had not known who she was, as my impression, which is still vivid, remains of her as she seemed, and not such as my fancy would at once have set to work to make her out. Thinking of her afterwards, I was reminded of that passage in her autobiography in which she tells how, in a moment of misery, she tested her own strength by lifting a large, heavy stone, and said to herself in despair, 'And I may have to live forty years!' Also I thought of Alfred de Musset's taunting her—she never forgot it—with having no *esprit*. Of '*esprit Gallois*' she seems to have had little. The Northern races had the uppermost in her making, I should say. I have a notion that the Konigsmarks were Pomeranian—of the Bismarck build—and had she not the blood of the Counts Horn? I forget. However, Marshal Saxe spoke for himself in her. Mr. Hamerton says that an intense desire to study character had its strong share in her illicit liaisons with poets, musicians, lawyers, novelists, etc., all being [illegible] the common run. But here, again, I [illegible] thinking that race descent from Augu[illegible] Saxony and Aurore de Konigsmark [illegible] much. Her genuine feeling for the poor, [illegible] of homely motherliness, seem to have m[illegible] greatly loved by the Berry people."—*Spectat*[illegible]

FIG CULTIVATION IN SICILY

THERE are several varieties of the fig tree in [illegible] some yielding a large, others a small fruit, a[illegible] fruit varies in its degree of sweetness, also in [illegible] from white to black. The fruit of some v[illegible] ripens sooner than that of others. The trees [illegible] equally well in poor and rich soil, and bear [illegible]dantly when planted on the mountain side a[illegible] the valleys. Consul Woodcock, of Catania, [illegible] that the favourite varieties of Sicilian figs a[illegible] *Sangiovannaro*, the *Soltuno*, the *Melinciane*, [illegible] the *Ottalo*. The *Ottalo* has smooth leaves [illegible] peduncle of the flower and fruit is longer an[illegible] fruit is sweeter than that of the other varie[illegible] The *Ottalo* fig is considered to be the best fo[illegible]ing. The fig is propagated from the s[illegible] that spring up from the roots, cut[illegible] from the tree being also used, and these are [illegible] the months of February and March. In orc[illegible] the distance maintained between the trees is [illegible] twenty-six feet. The fig is long-lived, as it is [illegible]stantly being renewed by shoots that spring [illegible] from the roots taking the place of the main tr[illegible] when it becomes old and decayed. The so[illegible] worked in the spring, and also in the Novem[illegible] following. The best varieties in Sicily are graft[illegible] and also budded upon the stock of the wild fig, t[illegible] operation being performed also upon healthy tr[illegible] of the best varieties, and the time chosen for t[illegible] March, or when the trees are in blossom in Ju[illegible] Great care is exercised in the cultivation of the tr[illegible] to remove all dead and diseased branches, and [illegible] avoid too much cutting and pruning. The fruit [illegible] dried in the following manner. It is gathered wh[illegible] partially ripe, that is when the fruit is more gr[illegible] than ripe, and immediately plunged into boilin[illegible] water, and allowed to remain only a very fe[illegible] minutes. It is then placed in a spot sheltered fro[illegible] the sun, and the next morning, at sunrise, spread upon a platform in order that it may be flooded with sunlight, care being taken not to place it upon the ground on account of its dampness. While drying, shallow willow-work baskets are used for holding the fruit, and these are never placed upon the ground, but kept in an erect position. At sundown the fruit is covered to protect it from the night dews or unexpected showers of rain, and this operation is continued for several days until the fruit becomes thoroughly dry. When dry it is placed in layers in small boxes or baskets, these layers being arranged very neatly and artistically, the fruit being pressed down firmly by hand until the box or basket is full, when they are securely covered and kept in a dry place ready for shipment.

BAVARIAN BEER.

CONSUL HORSTMANN, of Nuremburg, says that breweries were in existence in Bavaria previous to the founding of the City of Munich, by Henry the Lion in 1158, but up to the 15th century, the principal drinks of the inhabitants were mead, a fermented mixture of water, honey, and various fragrant herbs and Bavarian wines. One of the first breweries established in Bavaria was at Weihenstephan in the year 1146, by the Bishop of Freising. In 1370, there were but three breweries in Munich, which number in the course of two centuries had increased to fifty-three. In the 16th century wheat beer was introduced into Munich from Bohemia, and threatened in the beginning to supersede the brown beer; but the opinion soon began to be held that white beer was not wholesome, and, moreover it was contended that the consumption of wheat for that purpose would soon drain the country of that cereal, and there would be none left for other purposes. Different measures were taken to restrict the brewing of white beer, all of which proved failures, and eventually the Duke of Bavaria took to himself the sole right of brewing it, and thus was established the Royal white brewery which exists to the present day. In 1881, there were 5,482 breweries in Bavaria, or rather more than one to every thousand inhabitants. In Munich the smaller breweries have been gradually swallowed up by the large establishments, and there are now twenty-nine breweries in the city, the largest of them using about 364,000 bushels of malt, and producing about 7,000,000 gallons of beer annually. Most of the beer produced in Bavaria is consumed in the country itself, only about seven per cent. being exported, the principal cities taking part in this export being Munich, Kulmbach, Nuremburg, and Erlangen. In the making of this beer two methods are in general use, the one by a process of infusion, the other by a process of decoction. The object of the mashing is not only to extract the sugar and the dextrin which is contained in the malt, but also to produce sugar and dextrin from the existing starch, with the help of the so-called diastase of the malt, and a temperature of 167° Fahrenheit. The process of infusion and of decoction differ from each other in the manner in which the temperature of the mash is raised to the proper degree for producing sugar. In the first-named [illegible] brought up to the proper [illegible] reaching the [illegible] process [illegible]tion, which [illegible]perature without any part of it [illegible] Bavaria, [illegible] boiling point. In the process of decoction [illegible] the one universally practised in [illegible] heating [illegible] the mash is brought up to the required [illegible] by putting a part of it in the kettle and [illegible] it to the boiling point, and then conducting [illegible] to the rest of the mash, so that the whole reaches a temperature of 125° Fahrenheit. A part is then put a second time in the kettle and boiled, and again returned to the rest of the mash, so that it reaches a temperature of 167° Fahrenheit. The proper temperature is generally reached by twice boiling a part of the mash, although in some few breweries it may be done in three successive boilings. This process takes more time, and requires greater attention, than the heating of the whole to a certain temperature, but better results are obtained by it. It produces a beer richer in dextrin, while by the method of infusion a beer is produced containing less dextrin but more alcohol. The Bavarian winter beer contains about 4 per cent., and the summer beer 4·5 per cent. of alcohol, while porter contains from 6 to 7 per cent., and ale 6 to 9 per cent. of alcohol. The malt used for Bavarian beer is obtained partly from Bavaria itself and partly from Hungary, and the hops are mostly of Bavarian growth, these being universally acknowledged as the best Consul Horstmann says that Bavaria takes the lead of all nations in the consumption of beer, the average annual consumption being 260 quarts per head of population, compared with 125 in England, 165 in Belgium, and 45 in the United States, and he estimates that at Munich the annual consumption reaches the enormous figure of 470 quarts to each person, or about one quart and a third daily.—*Journal of the Society of Arts.*

CHOLERA EXPERIMENTS ON ANIMALS.

SOME interesting and as some may deem, cruel experiments have just been tried at Marseilles with a view to ascertain how far dumb animals are susceptible of choleraic poison. The experimenters were Drs. Meati, a Swiss physician, and Rietsch; the victims three dogs and four guinea pigs. Provided with the necessary appliances these gentlemen, following the example of Dr. Koch, who visited their laboratory, and favoured them with his advice, gathered thousands of cholera microbes from the intestines of still warm bodies, which the authorities placed at their disposal, and submitted the creators of the fell disease to various tests, the results of which will be made public for the benefit of science. The dogs and guinea pigs were inoculated with bacilli, always with success. The creatures operated upon were invariably seized with diarrhoea and cramp, and otherwise showed the same symptoms as mark the malady in mankind. The guinea pigs died in 48 hours at the utmost, the dogs in four days. The guinea pigs in other respects manifested much greater susceptibility to the virus than the dogs. Instead of inoculating it the experimenters in one instance injected the virus into a guinea pig's intestinal canal. It died of cholera. To make the inoculation operate more surely they also tied up the excretory biliary duct and injected the virulent matter into the duodenum. In this way they proved that bile is a hindrance to the development of the microbes. In the blood of "cholerized" guinea pigs, as in that of man, the globules are so softened as to prevent them from piling (*sempiler*), and they become deformed by reciprocal compression. This peculiarity is common to various conditions of asphyxia. It is suggested that practical conclusions may be drawn from these facts. For instance, the inoculation of dogs and guinea pigs is a sure way of diagnosing cholera. When, henceforth, a town or a country is threatened by the epidemic, and doctors are in doubt as to the true character of a patient's symptoms, they may obtain positive knowledge within a few hours by injecting directly into a guinea pig's duodenum part of the contents of the patient's intestinal canal. A second conclusion concerns a prophylactic against cholera. The gastric juice and the bile are capable of destroying the microbes, and these two secretions are largely excreted in the process of digestion rendered necessary by a meal, but they are hardly excreted at all when liquid alone passes through the stomach. Hence contaminated water is much less dangerous if drunk with a meal than when taken by itself. The parts played by indigestion and diarrhoea are of the same order, a fact which is regarded as a decisive confirmation of the relation between cholera and bacilli discovered by Dr. Koch.

THE MORTALITY OF MINERS.

M. SIMONIN has contributed to the Paris Société de Statistique a paper showing the comparative deaths arising from accidents in mines in some of the countries of Europe. In the subjoined table it must be noticed that metal mines have been taken into the calculation, whereas in the others coal only is referred to. Moreover, he found it impossible to obtain uniform statistics, as far as the period of time was concerned, that of France, England, Belgium, and Prussia extending over an average of ten years, while Austria-Hungary was only six. France appears to be 'the best-protected country in respect of safety and Saxony the worst:—

Country.	Number of Miners.	Number killed per 1,000.
Saxony	[illegible]	[illegible]
Prussia	[illegible]	[illegible]
Belgium	[illegible]	[illegible]
England	[illegible]	[illegible]
Austria-Hungary	[illegible]	[illegible]
France	[illegible]	[illegible]

ERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 10.

advance in the Bank of England rate of t to 3 per cent. will cause no surprise, as has been gradually hardening in value in for the past fortnight. Nor if no further takes place will it interfere materially ade, but the Bank of England return shows decided decrease in strength that it is not y dearer money may be approaching. s are ⅛ lower at 101, but otherwise stocks do ppear to have been affected. Indian Loans, terling and rupee, are unchanged.

e General produce markets are unaltered.

ton in Liverpool yesterday closed quiet, the being 10,000 bales, including 1,200 Surats. In prices a decline of 1-16d. is quoted in fine h and Good Hingunghaut, but Americans to e are 1-32d. higher. In New York ready -Uplands are 1-16 cent. lower at 10 cents, e futures are 5 points higher at 10·30 cents £ for February. The receipts at the U. S. to date are as follows :—

	1884	1883	1882
day's Receipts	27,000	35,000	33,000
days' do.	164,000	170,000	[illegible]
al since 1st Sept.	587,000	651,000	633,000

The weekly Liverpool statistics show that the de during the past week have taken 61,000 and port 8,000 bales, reducing the stock by 28,000 les to 504,000 as against 554,000 bales at the me time last year.

Our local market has been extremely quiet again -day, and we have not heard of any transactions r export. Prices are not lower, but buyers hold uite aloof. For New Crop we quote Omra, Rs. 184; roach, Rs. 213; Bengal, Rs. 146 for good.

WHEAT is steady at previous prices.

LINSEED is in strong demand, but supplies are insignificant. There are buyers at Rs. 6-3 per cwt., and for a quantity even a higher price would be paid. New Crop is enquired for at Rs. 5-11 per cwt., railway terms.

FREIGHTS ready are quite unaltered. For December loading a steamer has been fixed for Marseilles, booking about 3,000 tons cargo at 21s. 3d.

IMPORTS exhibit little change, being generally quiet. Coals are stiffer, ordinary Cardiff having been sold at Rs. 17-8 per ton alongside.

EXCHANGE to-day has been decidedly weaker in tone. The banks have not reduced their buying rates, but name 1-32d. less to draw, the following being closing rates :—

Bank Bills on demand			1s. 7 17-32d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic		1s. 7 25-32d.	"
Do.	Three months' sight		1s. 7 21-32d.	"
Credits	do.	do.	1s. 7⅞d.	"
France	do.	do.	2·08¼	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet at unaltered values, say Rs. 99 1-16 for Fours and Rs. 102¼ to ⅜ for Fours-and-a-half.

SHARES.—Spinning Mills are weaker again to-day by Rs. 5, owing to the China news. Press companies are firm, Berars being up to Rs. 585, Fort to Rs. 2,775. Treacher and Co., Limited, are easier at Rs. 1,175. Bombay Flour Mills have advanced to Rs. 55 premium.

BOMBAY BILLAND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	14 p.ct.	[illegible]
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	1 do.	850
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	630
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	118
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	£125	all	17½ do.	£50
National Bank of India	37,320	£ 250	12½	5 do.	99
RAILWAY COMPANIES.					
G.I.P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p.ct	160 350
Do. New £20 shares	..	£20	130-11-6	do.	585
Ditto	..	£20	65-7-3	do.	
Ditto	..	£[illegible]0	21-13 1	do.	
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do.	617
Do. New Shares	£1	£18	6- -0	do.	50
LAND COMPANIES.					
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 30	755
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	14	320xd
PRESS COMPANIES.					
[illegible]			[illegible] 2,850	Rs. 125	900
[illegible]				Rs. [illegible]0	[illegible]
Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	[illegible]	18p.ct.	425
Akola Press Co.	85	500	all	[illegible]	[illegible]
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	[illegible]00	1,225
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	Rs. [illegible]	335 550
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	755	400	4[illegible]0	Rs. [illegible]	[illegible]
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	[illegible]85
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	600	500	all	Rs. 45	[illegible]
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	1 400	2[illegible]0	all	..	42
Bombay Cotton Press.	200	500	[illegible]00		1,290
Colaba Press Co.	50	1,880	1,880	60	1 485
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	5 0	300	all	12	180
East India Press Co.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 150	1,275
Fort Press Co.	150	325	8,500	400	2,775
French Press Co.	300	500	all	45 p.s.	560
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	..	325
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	500	all	10 p. ct	515
Manmar Manfg. Co	600	250	250	Rs. 40	310 xd
Mercantile Press	[illegible]000	125	[illegible]25	Rs. 7½	142½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs 30	40[illegible]½
New Indian Press	2,400	125	125	Rs 10	212½
Prince of W. Press	500	......	500	100	635
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	—	575
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 55	610
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	750	Rs. 150	1,275
Sassoon Press Co.	300	800	500	25	515
Volkart Press Co.	450	90		65	860
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	800	1,000	000	90	1,425
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	[illegible]00	500	18½	540
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	100	100	Rs. 2	114xd
Alfred Manf'g. Co.	1,000	5 0	500	17½p.a.	490
Alliance Cotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	..	Rs 30	760
Bhownuggur Mills	4,8 0	100	100		30
Bombay United	900	1,[illegible]	1,[illegible]0	Rs. 30	960
Budueraa Mf'g. Co., Ld.	1,000	..	500	..	210
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	5[illegible]	Rs 30	690
Connaught Mills	810	500	100	..	155
Coorla Mills	8,0	[illegible]	1 [illegible]	Rs 30	700
D. Spinning	000	2,[illegible]	all	nil	390
Empress S. & W. Co.	136	500	all	Rs.3[illegible]	785
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,400	1,[illegible]	5 [illegible]	25	710
Golam Baba S. Co.	1,900	500	500	20	510
Gordon Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	—	300
Hindustan	1,200	1,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	..	835
Hingunghat Mill Co.	700	500	500	60	700
Hydrabad Spinning Co	700	1,	1, 0	Rs. 70	1,230
Impl. Cotton Mills Co.	900	500	500	Rs. 20	520
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	600	1,000	all	..	325
James Greaves Mills.	1,100	500	400	..	460
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	60[illegible]	5[illegible]	5[illegible]	Rs. 55	5[illegible]
Jewraz Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 40	1,190
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	Rs 30	7[illegible]5
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	910xd
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,500	100	100	Rs. 5	130
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	160p.s.	3,100xd
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	840
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	Rs. 50	1,180
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	25	25	Rs. 9	220
Morarjee Gocuidas	1,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 65	1,190xd
National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	710
New Great Eastern	1[illegible]	1,	1[illegible]	Rs. 45	960 xd
Oriental	4,000	625	625	Rs. 15	550 xd
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,[illegible]0	400	40[illegible]	Rs. 14	215
People of India S. & W. Company	1,000	25	—	6¼	200
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,[illegible]00	500	500	30	177½
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,[illegible]0	1 [illegible]	1,000	Rs. 40	1,500
Sholapore Mills	5[illegible]	1 [illegible]	1,000	Rs 70	1,4[illegible]0
Soonderdas	7	1 [illegible]	1,000		74[illegible]
Southern India	5	500	5[illegible]0	Rs. 20	420xd
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	250	Rs. 10	250
Victoria Mills	55	1,000	1,00	Rs. 3[illegible]	600
Western India S.&M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	750
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Alcock Ashdown & Co. Ld.	1,750	200	150	Rs. 4	180
Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 12	170
Bapty Co., Ld.	2,625	200	150	Rs. 10	200
Barton & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	90	100	105
The Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.	300	500	100	100	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	..	555
Bombay Saw Mills	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	475
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	118B	100	100	Rs.5½	104 97
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,550	375	4,825
Do. New Shares		500	300	—	1,010
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	600	2,500	1,000	25	7550
Bombay Municipal Bonds	..	..	..	6 p.ct.	104
Bombay Brick & Tile Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	...	10 n
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	..	95
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	1,100 1,900	100 100	100 75		123
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10p.ct.	11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000		5	..	3½
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	1,400	100	100	..	35
Kurrachee Lighterage Company, Ld.	500	500	200	38p. s.	325
Kemp & Co. Ld.	2,000	200	175	Rs. 22½	322
Mechanics Building Co	4,000	50	50	3 p.ct.	23
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	5 & 7½ p.ct.	52
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10p.ct.	25
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	50	Nil.	47
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,435
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	10	all	8 p.ct.	104
Telephone Co., Ld.	18,200	25	25	Re. 1-8	14
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	all	Rs. 110	1,175
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	all	Rs. 1[illegible]	155
Western India Flour Mills	1,000	125	75	Rs. 12	100xd

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 23rd September as compared with that for the 16th September :—

LIABILITIES.	Sept. 16. Rs.	A.	P.	Sept. 23. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	41,59,351	4	4	41,59,351	4	4
Treasury Balance	2,07,[illegible]8,641	11	10	1,73,68,973	11	0
Other Deposits	2,21,19,[illegible]45	7	2	2,14,54,039	6	6
Bank Post Bills, &c.	5,59,521	8	11	4,72,139	8	7
Sundries	12,54,439	2	2	12,40,652	11	2
Rs.	6,91,81,199	2	5	6,46,95,156	9	6
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	74,79,890	0	0	75,60,992	0	0
Other authorized Invtmts	39,89,212	8	0	39,87,062	8	0
Loans on Govt. Securities.	75,31,113	8	6	94,96,513	8	6
Credits on do.	72,42,465	5	3	75,55,180	5	0
Bills Discounted	1,46,14,039	15	1	1,48,79,418	1	1
Balances with other Banks	7,82,[illegible]89	9	1	8,42,259	14	2
Bullion	34,615	4	6	34,634	4	6
Dead Stock	11,81,036	8	9	11,81,065	0	5
Stamps	8,848	14	0	8,587	14	0
Sundries	6,49,513	2	3	6,28,620	0	2
Cash at Head Office	4,35,13,184	11	5	4,59,74,933	7	10
Do. at Branches	2,56,68,014	7	0	1,87,20,223	1	8
Rs.	6,91,81,199	2	5	6,46,95,156	9	6

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE barque Kedron, 373 tons, Captain R. Clark, will sail today for Mauritius, with a general cargo.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Murray, 1,372 tons, Captain E. Worfolk, sailed yesterday for Liverpool, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Burmah, 675 tons, Captain J. Stewart, arrived in harbour on the 9th instant from Kattywar, Coast and Kurrachee, (6th Oct.), with a general cargo and 43 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Baghdad, 809 tons, Captain H Brockwell, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar, &c, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Lieut. G. A. Maggridge, Captain Belke, and 105 deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Satara, 821 tons, Captain F. Frohawk, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, 31 chests opium, 60 horses, and the following passengers :—Mr. and Mrs. Latham, Dr. Turnbull, one native gentleman, and 51 deck.

THE steamer Flamsteed, 1,289 tons, Captain J. Robertson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (9th Sept.), with the following cargo :—90,110 bars and 6,870 bundles iron, 223 pigs lead, 16 bundles copper bolts, 75 cases copper sheets, and 75 cases yellow metal sheets. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
9	Burmah (s)	Stewart	Kurrachee, Oct 6.
10	Satara (s)	Frohawk	Bussorah, Sept. 26.
	Flamsteed (s)	Robertson	Cardiff, Sept. 9.
	H. M. S. Malabar	Harris	Portsmouth, Sept. 10

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
10	Inchmaree (s)	Major	Kurrachee.
	I. M. Canning (s)	Creagh	Mandvee.
	Indus (s)	Breeze	London.
	Clan Murray (s)	Worfolk	Liverpool.
	Baghdad (s)	Brockwell	Zanzibar, &c.
	I. M. Clive (s)	Powell	Kurrachee.

The barque Kedron, Clark, to Mauritius, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Hydaspes, to Marseilles, &c.

" Clan Forbes, to Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.			
6	Chupra (s)	McNab	Colombo, Sept. 12.
	John Morrison (s)	James	Bombay, Sept. 25.
	Abana (s)	Newell	Bombay, Sept. 26.
	Lord Canning	McGuire	Cardiff, June 26.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 6.—Steamer Culna. Ship Record. Barque Mary Macmaster.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.			
7	Dumphaite		Cuddalore.
8	Ellora (s)		Calcutta.

DEPARTURE.

Oct.			
8	Himalaya (s)		Rangoon.

HIGH COURT.—OCTOBER 11.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PINHEY.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

503-80—Little S. F. and N. Hore C. and B.—Khatao Rowjee, vs. Chunda Ramjee and others—Nanu and H Payne G. and S.—Part heard.

450-82—Tyabji and D.—The Hon'ble F. L. Latham vs. Gungadas Jumnadas Bawa and others—M. H. Khan.—Part heard.

26-84—Nan[illegible] and H.—Mooktibai and another vs. Sinwar Sookat Gawan and others—Craigie, L. and O.—Part heard.

New Long Cause.

278-84—In person—(A pauper) Baya *alias* Parwati, vs. Caveri *alias* Gangabai.

Long Causes.

12-84—Macfarlane and E.—Moolchund Khataumul and others vs. Dharamdas Assanund and another.

247-83—H. Bicknell—Cowasji Nowroji Damla, vs. Bai Dhunbai—A. F. Turner.

209-83—Little, S. F. and N.—Kanji Mulji, vs. Gopal Purshotum—Mulji B. B.

216-83—Mulji B. B.—Gopaldas Purshotumdas and others, vs. Canji Mulji and another—Little, S. F. and N.

[illegible]8-83—Mulji B. B.—Gopalji Purshotum and others, vs. Canji Mulji—Little, S. F. and N.

[illegible]—Little, S. F. and N.—Ramibai and another, vs. Purshotum Munji and another—Hore, C. and B.

95-8[illegible] Little, S. F. and N.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice HART.)
For Judgment.

(B[illegible]n B. and D.—Bhika Mohunlal and another, [illegible]nabhai Vishwanath and others—H. Bick[illegible]

168-83—Jeffers[illegible]rt heard.

vs. Na[illegible]ve tigation of pauperism [illegible] nell—P[illegible]ibai vs. Ramnath Pand[illegible]

For [illegible]

In person—Saraswa[illegible]g the amoun[illegible] [illegible]oorang—C. [illegible] Winter. [illegible]mirafty [illegible]

For ascertainin[illegible]—Dav[illegible]t of damages. A[illegible]da an[illegible]uit.)

1-84—Payne G. and S[illegible] J mes and others vs. Steamer Nurbud[illegible]d others—Craigie L. and O.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 9.

Hammond, 1st Class Vet. Surg., on leave, from Madras.

Keate, Lieut., 4th Pioneers, on duty, from Bangalore.

OCTOBER 10.

Hogg, Major, Poona Horse, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 1.

Piers, Captain, R. A., on duty, to England.

OCTOBER 9.

Van Heythuysen, Colonel, Acting Comy. Genl., on duty, to Poona.

OCTOBER 10.

Marshall, Major, Staff Corps, on retirement.

Hammond, 1st Class Vet. Surg., on leave, to England.

Jamieson, Major Staff Corps, on leave, to England.

Chambers, Colonel, 24th Bombay N. I., on leave, to England.

N. W. PROVINCES AND OUDH ORDERS.

(*N. W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette.*)

Mr H W W Reynolds, Depy Supdt of the Family Domains of the Maharajah of Benares, special leave on private affairs for 6 months, from 20th Sept 1884, or subsequent date.

Mr J R Holt, Asst Magis, Gorakhpur, to be Depy Supdt of the Family Domains of the Maharajah of Benares, as a temporary arrangement.

Mr A M W Shakespear, Asst Magis, on return from special leave, to the Agra District.

Mr T R Redfern, Offg Civil and Sess Judge, Shahjahanpur, on being relieved by Mr A F Millett, to revert to his substantive appointment of Asst Commr, 2nd Grade, and to be posted to the Sitapur district.

Mr A W Cruickshank, Offg Magis and Coll of Agra, on being relieved by Mr H B Finlay, to revert to his substantive appointment as Jt-Magis, 2nd Grade, and to be posted to the Aligarh district.

Mr F W Fox, Offg Magis and Coll, Aligarh, on being relieved by Mr F S Bullock, to revert to his substantive appointment as Asst Magis and Coll, and to be posted to the Etah district.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE* PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER.

SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE*,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurttemberg, Germany
Established 1809.

SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE'S* PIANOS.

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of these cele[illegible]brated Instruments HAS ARRIVED by Aus[illegible] Hungarian Lloyd's S. S. MEDUSA and are be[illegible] tuned by our man from the Factory.

SCHIEDMAYER and *SOEHNE'S* PIANO DEPOT.
ESPLANADE-ROAD, OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK-TOWER
AN EARLY INSPECTION SOLICITED.

Price &c &c &c
Prices as previously advised, on the two years system
Plain square Piano... Rs 38 per month or Rs 750
Sympathetic square ... " 36 " " or " 825
Semi-grand, on three legs " 66 " " or " 1,375
1[illegible] PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

C. MARCKS & Co.,
Sole Agents.

MR. C. A. GRAVES
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 14, RAMPART-RO
OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW.
Opposite the Bombay General P[illegible]ice.

MR. T. H. STEPHENS, REGISTERED DENTAL SURGEON (Diplomaed assistants). Fees.—Stopping or cleaning teeth Rs. 5. Pai[illegible] extractions under nitrous-oxide gas Rs. 10 Artificial teeth (personal interview not requisite.) Rs. 10. 19, Rampart Row.

SPECTACLES *V.* BLINDNESS.

SPECTACLES can only be perfectly adjusted by those having a thorough knowledge of the anatomy of the eye, combined with optical experience. We have the highest medical authorities, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection employed by the mere vendor, is the cause of most cases of blindness and defective vision. MESSRS. LAWRENCE AND MAYO, Consulting Oculists' Opticians, personally adapt their IMPROVED PEBBLE SPECTACLES, at their Office, Rampart-row, above Soundy and Co., Bombay, daily (Sundays excepted) from 10 to 5. Pamphlet and Price-list free on application

NOTICE.

LETTERS, PARCELS and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR and the PRIVATE SECRETARY which CANNOT be DELIVERED at GOVERNMENT HOUSE, GANESHKHIND, by 9 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, 15th instant, should be addressed to BELLA VISTA, MAHABLESHWUR, until further notice.

G. H. R. HART,
Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.
Government House, Guneshkhind, 9th Oct. 1884.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

KARAKA—October 10, at Chu[illegible]rnee-road, near Cheera Bazaar, Shapurjee Framjee K[illegible]raka, aged 47. Deeply regretted by a large circle of friends and relatives. The funeral will take place this morning at 7 o'clock.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GREEN—September 29, at Goose[illegible]ry, Howrah, the wife of W. R. Green, District Superintendent of Police Hooghly, of a son.

SCOTT—October 2, at Prospect Cottage, Shillong, the wife of Captain J. Corse Scott, 4th Regt. N. I., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

McNEILAGE—ROWAN—September 29, at Saint Andrews Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. G. G. Gillan D. McNeilage, to Maggie, second daughter of Jno Rowan.

DEATH.

SHRAGER—October 4, at the E[illegible]den Sanitarium, Darjeeling, of acute pleurisy, Louis Shrager, aged 52 years.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1884.

THE new Viceroy's arrival in Bombay will be about a week later than it had been timed for in the original programme. Instead of coming through by the mail-steamer, Lord Dufferin will break his journey in Egypt, staying there a few days, and completing the voyage in the Government steamer Clive, which will meet him at Suez. Lord Dufferin's second mission to Egypt—for such, in a small way, this may be considered—shows the extreme anxiety of the Government at [illegible]me to be represented in that country by [illegible] best men they can send there. Lord Northbrook, according to the present arrangements, will have left Egypt before Lord Dufferin gets there, so that the new Viceroy's visit to that country, brief though it will be, will have some more important purpose than to confer with a predecessor in the Government of India respecting such matters as a new Viceroy would naturally be glad to take his counsel upon. The object of his visit will be less personal than that. He has made himself master of the facts of Egyptian policy; and if some of the theories which he has promulgated in regard to them remain theories and nothing more, the fault is less with him than with circumstances which others have been either unable or unwilling to control. Lord Dufferin will arrive in Egypt so soon after the termination of Lord Northbrook's mission that it is not easy to surmise the purpose of his visit. But we may be sure that he is not going to break his journey to India merely in order to see the Pyramids, and he is not the man whom the Government would select for a mission of [illegible]tory or a trivial kind. What[illegible] certain in regard to it, [illegible]t upon that point.

[illegible] no better sign of the adv[illegible] a country than the increase of it[illegible] and of those industries whereby some [illegible]l substance is turned to a new and pr[illegible]itable use. When a community becomes civilized, the shop-keeper, the merchant, and the banker appear upon the scene; but useful as those persons are, they are distributors and not producers, and none of them can be brought within the familiar category of men who make a blade of grass to grow where none grew before. The growers of the crops and the manufacturers of the produce of the soil are the men who make a country rich. In this part of India, where cotton is indigenous, and where it is grown so largely, it is little to be wondered at that cotton spinning and weaving should be among the principal industries in the country. These industries have extended so rapidly that there are not wanting prophets of evil who will tell us that the business has been overdone, and that the mills now will no longer pay the dividends which they have paid. Whether or no there be any truth in the prediction, it will be safe to look forward to further advances even in this direction, and to expect that as time goes on there will be finer descriptions of cotton grown, and mills adapted to spin finer yarns and to weave finer goods. Of late years Bombay has become not only a great cotton-manufacturing town, but it has gone ahead in many other directions. There are many large iron-works here, with all the appearance of prosperity. Cotton pressing preceded spinning here, and although, so far as the city of Bombay is concerned, that is a waning industry, it is only through the accident of railways having made it more profitable to have the presses at the other end of the line, where the cotton is grown. We have at least one jute mill among us, which we understand is working well and successfully. Flour is no longer made in Bombay by "two women grinding at a mill," but the most improved machinery has been applied to wheat and other grains with great advantage. Sugar has, curiously enough, so far received little attention from refiners, although there is much jaggery made from the cane and from the sweet juice of various palms. But a sugar refinery has lately been established by a Parsee capitalist near Poona, and the experiment will be watched with no little interest. The making of paper is an industry which has for many years been high in the favour of some of the most sagacious and enterprising men of this city, but the chief obstacle in the way of establishing a factory has been the difficulty of obtaining a site where a sufficient supply of pure water could be obtained. We believe the only paper mill in Bombay is a small one in Girgaum, turning out every day about sixteen hundred pounds of paper, of a quality fitted for native account-books, the whole of which is sold at once at remunerative prices. The supply of water is, however, limited to that which can be obtained from the well in the compound of the mill, and this limits the production. At Lucknow, again, there is a paper factory, which is doing very well and gratifying its shareholders by regular dividends. In Calcutta the Bally mills have been established for very many years, and to show that they are profitable and useful we need scarcely do more than say that their £10 shares are quoted at Rs. 165, and that they pay a dividend of 10 per cent. Some important additions to the still very short list of Indian paper-mills, as our advertisement columns have lately shown, are about to be made. At Lake Fife, a few miles out of Poona, the river is crossed by a dam which is more than half a mile long and which holds the river back, forming a magnificent lake from fifteen to eighteen miles long. At Karakwasla, on the banks of the Mutha, just below the dam, there exists one of the most perfect natural sites for a paper-mill that can be conceived. The water is beautifully pure, it is supplied at the almost nominal rate of 62,500 gallons for a rupee, and power to work the mill by turbines has been leased from Government at favourable rates; so that expensive steam engines, with the still more expensive item of fuel, can be dispensed with. As an announcement in another column shows, the concession made by the Bombay Government has been taken up by a limited liability company, whose experiment will be watched with interest, as a new feature in the manufacturing industry of the Presidency.

THE returns of the rail-borne trade of the Bombay Presidency during the quarter ending the 30th June have just been published. Without the help of the review which accompanies these returns it would be a task of considerable difficulty to unravel the tangled web which they present. Owing to the large area over which the Indian railway system extends, it has been found convenient for the registration of traffic to divide the lines within and without the Presidency into blocks. The returns before us deal with the traffic interchanged between the five blocks of this Presidency and those outside. They also include the local trade between the internal blocks, but not that between stations of one and the same block. Thus the whole trade can be summarised under three heads as under :—(1), Imports from external blocks; (2), exports to external blocks; (3), local trade. During the quarter under review the traffic under the first head absorbed 46·7 per cent. of the total rail-borne trade of the Presidency, while the exports only amounted to 11·2 per cent. The Central Provinces contributed the largest percentage to the import trade. As might be expected, the port of Bombay, being the chief seat of the commerce of Western India, received the largest amount of imports, its share amounting to as much as 54·5 per cent. of the whole. The total imports of the Presidencies during the quarter ending 30th June amounted to 1,94,37,315 maunds, and the exports to 1,16,51,288 maunds. It must be noted that these figures include the local trade twice over, as the exports of one block also figure as the imports of another. In exports also the block which represents the port of Bombay shows to advantage over the other blocks. Of the commodities imported into the Presidency from the external blocks food-grains appear to be most in demand, 53 per cent. of the total imports being represented by them, while oil-seeds form a little more than a third of the whole. The exports for the most part consist of salt, 44·7 per cent.; railway plant and rolling stock, 9·9 per cent.; cotton goods, 7·1 per cent.; metals, 6·9 per cent.; coal, 4·2 per cent.; and gunny-bags and cloths, 4 per cent. The most interesting portion of the returns is that which shows the extent of the trade transacted by the different blocks with each other. These tables, as pointed out in the review, indicate how far advantage is or can be taken by the various traders of the existing facilities of communication. From the detailed statement of some of the principal articles, it will be seen that Bombay almost monopolizes the consumption of cotton in its raw state, taking 5,66,933 maunds out of the 5,90,342 maunds imported into the Presidency. The quantity of cotton goods exported to the external blocks was 1,72,773 maunds, of which 1,67,201 maunds were from the port of Bombay, the principal customers being the North-West Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab, Rajputana and Central India, and the Central Provinces. Bombay did by far the largest trade in food-grains also, receiving 59¾ lakh maunds out of a total of 66¼ lakhs, but of this large proportion 53½ lakh maunds of wheat came to this port for shipment to Europe. Almost the entire trade in oil-seeds also is confined to Bombay. With reference to the export trade, it is stated that the Central Provinces take by far the largest amount of salt, most of which comes from Gujerat and Kattywar, and from stations south of the Nerbudda and below the Ghauts. Coal forms another important item of Bombay export. A large trade in metals also exists between Bombay and the interior. The other articles of export consist of myrabolams, liquors, oils, principally kerosine oil, ghee and provisions, sugar, timber, railway plant, tobacco, and umbrellas. A large trade is springing up in the last of these articles, as many as 5,323 maunds having been exported during the last quarter.

IT might have been thought that after a Select Committee had done their best to arrive at a knowledge of the whole truth in regard to Indian railways, had examined many witnesses from India, official and unofficial, and had handed in an elaborate Report and a portentous amount of evidence, there would have been little need for the India Office to make further inquiries in the matter. And yet it is now reported that the Secretary of State has asked the Indian Government for "a further expression of their views on railway policy." It would be just as reasonable and just as necessary to ask Mr. Gladstone for "a further expression of his views" on the extension of the franchise. For years past the Government of India have with laborious amplitude set forth their views upon this subject. During the recent inquiry they were represented by Major Conway-Gordon, Dr. Hunter, and Mr. Westland, these three being sent to London expressly as the exponents of the railway policy of the Indian Government. What need there may be for a further expression of their views it is therefore difficult to discover. The Government have at this moment one opinion upon this subject which prevails over all others, and that is that the sooner the recommendations of the Select Committee are acted upon the better it will be for India. If the inquiries of the Secretary of State have led to that fact being once more impressed upon the authorities at home, some purpose has been served by his anxiety to know what is thought at Simla about railway extension.

MR. GLADSTONE'S COUNTRY HOME.

A WHILE ago, finding myself in the ancient city of Chester, it occurred to me that I should like to visit Mr. Gladstone's country seat, which is in the vicinity. No sooner determined than done, and a small quarter of an hour's railway trip took me across the border of England into Wales, where in Flintshire, six miles from Chester, is situated the modern and ancient castle of Hawarden, the estate that is properly Mrs. Gladstone's by inheritance from her childless brother, but which was the country home of Mr. Gladstone already during the lifetime of the late owner, who was devoted to his illustrious brother-in-law. The park, which is generously thrown open daily to all visitors from noon to sunset, is not really large as English landed estates go, only about 250 acres in extent, beside a wood and a warren plantation. But, thanks to Nature and not a little thanks also to art, it gives the impression of being far larger than it is. It presents a happy mixture of wild and pastoral beauty. The ground is undulating, and is divided into two parts by a ravine traversing its whole length. One side is given up to a deer park. The banks and glades, richly timbered and overgrown with bracken, are very lovely, while from the various heights can be seen beautiful views over the plain of Chester, the broad river Dee—Kingsley's "Sands of Dee;" that not far from here falls into the ocean—and the dim outlines of the distant Welsh hills. Here, too, gurgles a stream which during its course through the park forms two waterfalls, near one of which is a noble grove of beeches. Indeed, a special feature of the park is its fine timber, and this probably strikes the visitor with the more surprise, for since Mr. Gladstone's prowess as a wood-cutter is so well known, most persons rather expect to find the park denuded of its chief ornament.

About its centre, upon a lofty eminence guarded by a ravine and artificial banks and ditches, stand the ruins of old Hawarden Castle, dating from the eleventh century, when the place was an English stronghold against the Welsh. At the foot of this eminence a worthy English squire, Sir John Glynne, erected in the eighteenth century a stout, honest, square red-brick mansion built after the taste of the day, that is to say, merely with a view to comfort, without any pretence to artistic beauty. But early in this century his successor, fired no doubt by the daily prospect of the picturesque ruin that faced his mansion, determined that his own residence should be more in keeping with the scene around. He therefore hit upon the unlucky idea to castellate his house. It was plastered and stuccoed all over, imitation turrets were run up, and the result is that the present Hawarden Castle is a ghastly sham, affecting in its turreted outline a degree of congruity with its prototype at which the ancient structure must often smile disdainfully. The present owner is certainly not responsible for all this gingerbread. Perhaps there is not a man in England who more cordially detests all that is false in any shape, and nothing could be more homely than the interior of the castle. Not being in any respect a show place, though the park and old castle are open to the public without restriction, the family house is not shown. However, in the absence of the owners, it is occasionally possible to get in, but with one exception it does not repay a visit. The whole interest of the interior concentrates itself upon the library, where alone is visible evidence of the master mind that inhabits these walls. This is in the part of the castle known as the Gladstone Wing, built many years ago by Mrs. Gladstone's brother for her husband. It consists almost entirely of this handsome library, or as the Premier calls it, his "Temple of Peace." It is a large room with three windows and two fireplaces, and is literally filled to overflowing with books. Indeed, the evidences that Mr. Gladstone is an omnivorous reader and constant purchaser of books are manifest all over the house, for his books have long ago overflowed his library and are present everywhere. It is a flood that no barriers can stay. But to deal with it in the best possible way, Mr. Gladstone has invented an arrangement whereby space is economised of which he is justly proud. It is this. Instead of having the book-cases placed against the walls in ordinary fashion, they stand out into the room at right angles, just broad enough to hold two books set edge to edge, with the title outwards. Recesses are left wide enough to allow of entrance, and by this system of buttressing a marvellous economy of space is effected. Mr. Gladstone's library numbers nearly 15,000 volumes. Out of this number theology claims a large proportion. All these books have been collected into one corner of the room. Separate places are also assigned to Dante, Shakespeare, and Homer. Dante is one of the four authors to whom Mr. Gladstone attributes the greatest formative influence upon his mind; the other three being Aristotle, Bishop Butler, and St. Augustine. Mr. Gladstone is most generous with regard to his books. Any resident visitor is at liberty, on entering his or her name in a book kept for the purpose, to borrow any volume at pleasure. Three writing tables stand in the library. At one Mr. Gladstone sits when busy with political work and correspondence; the second is for Mrs. Gladstone; the third is reserved for the Premier's literary labours and especially for his Homeric studies. He is said now often to remark with a sigh as he glances at this table: "It is a long time since I sat here." About the room are to be seen busts and photographs of his old friends and colleagues, Canning, Cobden, Tennyson, and others; while in the corners of the room stand numerous walking-sticks and axes of all kinds and patterns, revealing the favourite recreations of the owner. In this library Mr. Gladstone spends the best part of his day when at Hawarden, and here he gets through that enormous mass of correspondence that has made him a marvel even to our scribbling generation. Until quite recently Mr. Gladstone answered every letter received with his own hand. No matter who it was, no matter what bore or crotchet-monger addressed him, he would receive by return of post either a letter or a card in the well-known neat, clear handwriting, giving a courteous, often a long and detailed, reply to the correspondent's query. Since Mr. Gladstone has once more taken office, and since his strength has been waning, he has had to avail himself of the service of a secretary. But even so he sees everything, and indicates the nature of the reply to be given. The rapidity with which he deals with this correspondence is little short of marvellous. He achieves it by method and by untiring industry. Thus it is no unfamiliar sight to see Mr. Gladstone writing letters in the House of Commons, a blotting pad balanced upon his knee, while some bore is upon his legs, talking platitudes merely for the sake of wasting time. And it is a remarkable fact that though the letter thus written are often of a public nature, requiring all Mr. Gladstone's attention, if the speaker makes a remark that needs a reply from the Premier, he is all alert in a moment, as if he had listened to the whole weary stream of this discourse. Equally rapidly Mr. Gladstone deals with the mass of newspapers he must read daily. All the chief London papers are sent to him at Hawarden, and yet it is said he takes but half an hour to master all their contents, mastering them in a manner that a reader who has plodded through them word for word probably has not done.

There was a period when Mr. Gladstone collected old china, but in 1874 he sold almost his whole collection, needing the money it brought, for Mr. Gladstone is not a rich man, and a town house and country house, beside a large family, swallow up money. Of pictures his house boasts few of any interest. The most interesting is perhaps Mr. Millais's marvellous portrait of the great statesman, in which the English painter has rendered not merely the outward features of the man, but has indicated his very soul and nature after the manner, now too much lost, of the early masters of portraiture. The other is a miniature representing a chubby little boy of three years old sitting beside a rather older sister and pointing out to her the letters in an opened book. The large brown serious eyes that gaze at the beholder are unmistakeable; they are still earnest, though more than seventy years lie between the time that this portrait of Mr. Gladstone and his sister was taken. But we can see that the child is the father of the man, this child who at the very time this portrait was painted beheld with amused wonder from an upper window of his father's house in Liverpool the throng that listened to Canning's address as Parliamentary candidate. "It was the first political gathering I was present at," says Mr. Gladstone, who remembers the circumstance perfectly.

Shading the windows of Mr. Gladstone's study is a singular circle of lime trees of some twenty feet in diameter. These had been planted by Sir John Glynne, and have now grown to a mighty height. In summer they form a shady enclosure, and have got to be known by the name of Sir John's Dressing-room. Immediately round the modern castle the ground is laid out in neat, gay English lawns and flower beds, skirted by shrubberies of rhododendrons which in spring form masses of bloom. The view upwards hence to the ruins is striking, judgment and taste having combined with the natural advantage of position to produce an excee[illegible] picturesque effect. From the flower garde[illegible] sweep of lawn, fla[illegible] by majestic oak[illegible]eeches, carries the e[illegible] to the footbridge o[illegible]nging the moat, thence to the ivy-mantled walls which overhang it, and upwards again to the flag-topt tower that crowns the height. Ivy and other creeping plants soften and beautify the mouldering remains.

I have said that the park at Hawarden is remarkably well wooded, though it is well known that the master's greatest recreation is tree-felling. Indeed, it is the only exercise, except walking, in which Mr. Gladstone indulges. It was, however, late in life that he took to wood-cutting. Tried first as an experiment, it answered so admirably the object of getting the most complete exercise in a short time that, though somewhat slackened of late, it has never been abandoned. His procedure is characteristic. No exercise is taken in the morning save the daily walk to morning service, but between three and four in the afternoon, no matter what the weather is, Mr. Gladstone sallies forth, axe on shoulder, accompanied by one or more of his sons. The scene of action reached, there is no delaying. Stripped to his shirt, often to his waist, Mr. Gladstone sets to work at once, and carries on his labour with an unflagging energy that is not shown by the labourer whose time is paid for by the hour. Blow follows blow, delivered with that skill which, in accordance with the woodman's favourite poet, Homer, avails more than strength :—

> By skill far more than strength the woodman fells
> The sturdy oak.

A wag has scratched upon the stump of a tree at Hawarden the following couplet :—

> No matter whether oak or birch,
> They all go like the Irish Church.

It is true Mr. Gladstone attacks trees with the same vigour that he attacks abuses in the body politic, but he attacks them on the same principle, that they are blemishes and not ornaments. No one more loves stately trees, no one more scrupulously respects a sound and shapely one than Mr. Gladstone; and if he is prone to condemn those that show signs of decay, he is always ready to listen to any plea that may be advanced on their behalf by other members of the family. But here, as in the domain of politics, his principle is that a policy of inert conservatism is an entire mistake. Besides the natural growth and decay of trees, a hundred other causes are ever at work to affect their structure and appearance, and the facts of the landscape thus continually altering afford ample occasion for the eye and hand of the workman. There is nearly always some work for Mr. Gladstone to do with his axe.

Just outside the Park stands an orphanage built by Mrs. Gladstone, in which she takes a warm interest, and which at the present time harbours nearly thirty poor boys. A private footpath from the castle leads to the village church, of which Mr. Gladstone's eldest son, Stephen, is the Rector. This footpath is trod by the Premier at a quarter to eight every morning before breakfast, no matter what the weather, no matter how late he may have retired to rest, to join in the early morning service. Here, in this unpretending village church, may be seen on Sundays, when Mr. Gladstone is staying at Hawarden, visitors collected together from all ends of the earth. What attracts them thither is neither to see the church nor to hear the Reverend Stephen's thoughtful sermons. It is to see the Prime Minister of all England, and to hear him read the morning and evening lessons. For the indefatigable Mr. Gladstone, not content with all the work he has done in the week, usually does for his son this piece of labour on the Sabbath. It is a sight once seen not easily forgotten, the hale old man standing in modest dignity before the reading desk, his figure facing the congregation, declaiming the lovely Elizabethan English of the Bible in those rich sonorous tones that make the House of Commons ring.

That Mr. Gladstone is personally beloved by all his surroundings it is easy to discover. The gardener, evidently an old family retainer, who showed us round, spoke of his master with deep affection and reverence. He was very nervous about the Irish threats of murder, and asked me again and again if I really thought they could be so base as to hurt a good man like his master, one who had been so kind a friend to them too. He told me one curious thing, and that was that though Mr. Gladstone is personally popular, the general feeling in Hawarden village is Conservative.

There are many larger, statelier homes in England than Mr. Gladstone's, but I should say few more charming or more truly homely. I certainly carried away a most pleasant memory of its woodlands and glades, its noble "Temple of Peace," and I should advise every one who finds himself in or near Chester not to lose the opportunity of visiting the home of certainly one of the most remarkable men of our day, whatever view we may take of his politics.

HELEN ZIMMERN.

DEATH BENEFIT FUNDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETT

SIR,—Referring to your correspondent "E I shall thank you to allow me to point ou he has greatly misrepresented facts wh began by saying that "one writer in advocat establishment of a Death Benefit Fund in con with the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Associ Bombay suggests that it should be worked similar to those upon which the Death Funds at Allahabad and Madras are w What I stated was that the Eurasian and Indian Association of Bombay have rightly r upon starting a Death Benefit Fund so similar to the one existing in Allahabad and M which surely cannot imply that I sugge should copy the mistakes of Allahabad as "E makes it appear.

As regards his wholesale condemnation Allahabad arrangement, no doubt Allahabad best answer him. As far as I can see, how believe "E. H. S." is not sufficiently well-in about it; and rather than be running down an stitution far away, it would be better for keep to the point, and devise some satis plan to apply the proposed guarantee of R to the mutual benefit of the subscribers. I, f think that such a sum, if collected, should be ed in Government Securities, and its interest or added to the Death Benefit Fund.

Oct. 10. MEM

ARRIVAL OF THE TROOPSHI MALABAR.

HER MAJESTY'S TROOPSHIP MALABAR, C Robert H. Harris, arrived in Bombay ha yesterday afternoon from Portsmouth, which she left on the 10th September, Queenstown Malta 22nd, Port Said 26th, and Suez 28th brought 49 officers, 9 ladies, and 14 children also 1,040 men, 23 women, and 39 children of various regiments. During the voyage was one birth. She experienced fine weather following are the names of officers :—

Lieut Col and Mrs C Webster and child, shire Fusiliers.
Lieut Col and Mrs S J Huskessan and child dlesex.
Surgeon Major A H Ratigan, A M D.
Major G S Vesey, Oxford L I.
Surgeon Major and Mrs C B Gennings and children, A M D.
Captain F Longbourne, Warwickshire.
Captain G T A Drought, Royal Lancaster.
Surgeon A W Burlton, A M D.
Surgeon E Butt, A M D.
Captain and Pay Master T C Hood, Army Department.
Captain and Mrs F C Annesly, Royal Fusiliers.
Captain C D Cave, Suffolk.
Captain G R Rainsford, Worcestershire.
Surgeon G J Riordan, A A D.
Surgeon R. H. Firth, A.M.D.
Surgeon J. Nelis, A.M.D.
Surgeon and Mrs. R. R. H. Moore, A.M.D.
Surgeon J. R. S. O'Shaughnessy, A.M.D.
Surgeon A. E. Tate, A.M.D.
Surgeon W. H. Lendram, A.M.D.
Lieutenant R P Macdonald, Hampshire.
Lieutenant W E Sturgess, North Fusiliers.
Lieutenant G H Couchman, Somerset.
Lieutenant R W H Macdonald, Border.
Lieutenant T D Pilcher, North Fusiliers.
Lieutenant M Cradock, 6th Dragoon Guards.
Lieutenant A D G Shelley, R E.
Quartermaster J Couch, North Stafford.
Lieutenant F W Walton, R E.
Lieutenant J D Perkins, Liverpool.
Lieutenant W J Forbes, South Stafford.
Lieutenant C V Humphry, West Riding.
Lieutenant H J S Suite, North Fusiliers.
Lieutenant E J E Swayne, Welsh.
Lieutenant J A Douglas, Dorset.
Lieutenant W Hudson, W York.
Lieutenant J C Beadon, Dorset.
Lieutenant H N Warde, Border.
Lieutenant J. Henegan, South Wales Borderers.
Lieutenant J J Dickson, Wiltshire.
Lieutenant W N Campbell, Royal Manchester Fusiliers.
Lieutenant A D Montagu, Suffolk.
Lieutenant F A Morse, Somerset.
Lieutenant V S Smyth, Warwick.
Surgeon T M Corker, A M D.
Captain and Pay Master and Mrs A [illegible], Army Pay Department.
Wife of Surgeon, Auport.
Wife and three children of Quartermaster Graham.
Wife and eight children of Quartermaster Dommelly.

TELEGRAMS.

LORD DUFFERIN AND LORD RIPON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 10.

overnment steamer Clive has received e ready at Suez on the 20th of November g Lord Dufferin to Bombay. His lord not stop at Aden. He will probably ar Bombay on the 2nd of December. The will then take Lord Ripon to Suez. Lord on will stay probably a couple of days in mbay.

Lord Dufferin will remain two or three days in Egypt on business, and doubtless will have a conference with the English representatives in that country on the condition of affairs, he being, of course, possessed of the latest views of the Ministry on the subject.

WARLIKE FEELING IN CHINA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, Oct. 10.

The China mail from Hongkong of the 26th ult. has arrived. From the advices it brings it appears that the attitude of the Pekin court is resolutely defiant, the Empress Regent being especially hostile. Proclamations have been issued, expressing hostility to the French, calling out levies, bringing large bodies of the best Tartar troops from the northern frontier, and offering large rewards to Chinese pilots if they will treacherously run French ships ashore and poison the food of French soldiers and sailors. The Pekin authorities, notwithstanding the protests of the foreign consuls, persisted in blocking the channel of the Woosung river below Shanghai by means of junks filled with stones, which are very dangerous to navigation. It is believed that the river will silt up. The funeral of Lieut. Hubbard was attended by all foreigners at Hongkong. The Chinese have grown more insolent towards all Europeans. The forts at Kimpai continue to fire on British vessels. The Admiral landed and remonstrated with the Chinese officers, who laughed and made flippant replies. The French talk of bombarding the city of Foochow to punish the Chinese. The French ships at the mouth of the Min river have been reinforced by four warships, and seven more are expected from Europe with troops. The excitement in Canton is extreme. Chapels were destroyed, missionary houses looted, and foreigners dare not leave the settlement. The French corvettes search all junks, and seize arms and ammunition found on board. The *North China Herald* declares that the charge preferred by the *Times* against Admiral Courbet, of disregarding the usages of war, is unfounded. The French ships, it is asserted, did not fire after the Chinese had surrendered.

THE FRONTIER DELIMITATION COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 10.

The Frontier Delimitation Commission escort party reached Gazichah, a camp 75 miles distant from Nushki, on the 5th, all well. The party marches in three echelons. Each echelon requires 6,000 gallons of water. The distance from Gazichah to Khwaja Ali on the Helmund is about 120 miles, the various stages being Saña Shah, Ismail Salian, Muzhdaun, Mannu Galichah, and Patanreg. The distance may be expected to be covered by the 16th of October. From Galichah to Khwaja Ali, a distance of 52 miles, no water is procurable from natural supplies.

The Ameer has recovered his health, and devoted the proceeds of the thank-offerings made to him to the construction of a road from Sherpur to Pa Munar. He is much pleased with the present of a portable engine and two miles of light railway made to him by the Government of India.

The late Governor of Herat, Sardar Abdul Kuddus Khan, has had the proceeds realised from his confiscated property restored to him.

Several people are said to have arrived from Tkistan, bringing complaints against Sardar Mamed Ishak Khan.

ISGOVERNMENT IN MANDALAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Oct. 10.

es of the resolutions to be submitted to the ting to-morrow have been published. They g to the notice of the Government the misery the distress which the misgovernment in Upper mah, culminating in the recent massacres, en on its inhabitants. Considering this province population of similar nationality, and that the quillity and prosperity of the two countries are ately connected, the meeting desires to urge he Government the absolute necessity of im ate interference, either by annexation or by ng Upper Burmah in the position of a protect tate with a Prince other than Theebaw on the e.

eebaw's agent here and some traders with interests in Upper Burmah are endeavouring suade the Burmans from attending the meet d are said to contemplate a counter-demon

GAZETTE NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA. Oct. 10.

T. D. Jameson is appointed Assistant or-General of Police in British Burma.

ransit duties are abolished in the State of ore, Rajputana, excepting duties on drugs.

Grant, Foreign Secretary, is granted fur r one year to Europe.

nted to the Staff Corps.—F. St. Tucker S. Newmarch.

r J. A. Barlow becomes D. A. A. G. for ry.

tions to Lieut.-Colonel.—C. S. Simson nd K. Money.

ty Surgeon General J. A. C. Hutchinson

-Colonel T. H. Nuthall goes to Hyderabad, on Railway duty.

R. G. Kennedy is transferred on irrigation Beluchistan.

THE BOMBAY EXHIBITION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Oct. 10.

Madras Mail deprecates the holding of bay Exhibition in the same year as the Exhibition, and concludes its article on ect by remarking that Bombay had there ter reconsider its decision, and refrain from g in a course of action which may pre e London Exhibition and militate agains s of the Bombay venture.

RIAGE OF A MADRAS CIVILIAN

ewis McIver, well known in connection Salem riots trials, has married a niece of s Montefiore. This step is expected to another step to Mr. McIver's juniors in l Service—the fourteenth in the current

BANGALORE RIFLE MEETING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, Oct. 10.

esult of the matches closed on the second 8, Empress Plate, ds—School-master Vans, 12th Lancers, s ; Major Tindall, Staff, and Private Giles, mpshire, 33 points each. Corporal Healy, , and Bugle Major Lieberman, 1st O. L. I., s each. No score less than 30 points ize, and thirteen 30's counted out. 140 d. Match 24, Sergt. Major Reader, 61 points ; Lieutenant Smyly, S. W. B., nts ; Volunteer Downing, E. I. R. V., Brooks, 2nd Hampshire, and Sergt. R. E., 59 each. No score less than a prize. 70 competed. Match 13, 200 Naique Dawood Khan, 15th N. I., Naique Khan, 15th N. I., Havildar Ugber Beg, adar Venuigamoorty, Sappers, Havildar my, 30th, 31 points each. No score less took a prize, and eleven 28's counted out. peted, Bombay Infantry men shooting orporal Stephens, Neilgherry Volunteers, e 60 for the Volunteer Contest. The was very fine, and wind steady.

rederick Roberts is expected to arrive on sday next.

HE LOSS OF THE S.S. MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 10.

captain of the British India steamer , whose certificate was lately suspended arine Court here, for the loss of his steamer Mergui Archipelago, is said to be likely to fresh trial on account of an informality in mer proceedings.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

THE FRANCO-CHINESE WAR.

CONTINUED FIGHTING IN TONGKING.

HAIPHONG, Oct. 9.

The French force under the command of General Negrier has engaged six thousand Chinese troops at Kep. After a severe engagement, lasting several hours, the Chinese took to flight, having sustained a heavy loss. The French loss was 21 killed and 50 wounded, amongst the latter being General Negrier, who received a slight wound.

THE ATTACK ON TAMSUI.

AMOY, Oct. 9.

The previous report that Tamsui had been occupied by the French turns out to be incorrect, and the bombardment of that port still continues. The Chinese there are strongly entrenched.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Oct. 9.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Buchanan, arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo yesterday afternoon.

Oct. 10.

The Anchor Line steamer Belgravia left here for Bombay this morning.

The Hall Line Aston Hall, outward bound from London, left here for Bombay this morning.

ADEN, Oct. 9.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Almora, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Navarino, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo left here this evening.

COLOMBO, Oct. 10.

Mail-steamer Rohilla, from China, arrived.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, Oct. 9.

Total week's sales of cotton	60,000	bales.
" " " Surats	8,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton	41,000	"
" " " Surats	3,000	"
" Stock of Cotton	504,000	"
" " " Surats	180,000	"

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats freely supplied.

The London Cotton market has been quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 3-16
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	80½
4½ "	83 5-16
3 " Consols for account	101
3½ " Sterling Loan	107¼
4½ " French Rentes	109
Bar Silver	50¾

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Reserve of notes and gold and silver coin in the Banking Department combined, £10,500,000 ; decrease, £800,000.

Bills discounted, £23,500,000 ; increase, £500,000.

Bullion, total amount in Banking and Issue Departments combined, £21,000,000 ; decrease, £800,000.

The proportion of the reserve to the liabilities is 33 per cent.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(October 10.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, interrupted.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, interrupted. *Via* Amoor, perfect. Haiphong to Hongkong and Saigon to Hongkong lines interrupted.

Cable Jamaica-Porto Rico interrupted.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, October 9.

10 p.m.	78·4

FRIDAY, October 10.

6 a.m.	76·4
10 a.m.	84·1
p.m.	88·4
4 p.m.	86·5

THE October vacation of the High Court commences from Monday next. The Chief Justice, Sir Charles Sargent, who gave a party last evening to the members of the Bar, goes to the Neilgherries to-morrow morning. Mr. Justice Kemball and Mr. Justice Scott proceed to Khandalla, and Mr. Justice Pinhey to Madras. Mr. Justice Nanabhoy Hiridas goes to Surat. Mr. Justice Hart reverts to the bench of the Small Causes Court from the 15th inst., on which date Mr Justice Bayley's leave of absence expires. Mr. Justice Bayley is expected to return to Bombay by the mail-steamer of the 11th proximo.

THE average time occupied in the transmission of messages from Calcutta to the United Kingdom, by the Indo-European Telegraph Company, during the last fortnight in September, was one hour and forty-four minutes.

THE following were the balances held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of Government in the Presidency Banks and their branches on the last day of September :—1882, Rs. 12,75,42,000 ; 1883, Rs. 12,73,46,000 ; 1884, Rs. 10,05,72,000.

COLONEL BRADFORD, C.S.I., Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, has returned to Ajmere from Simla.

THE *Englishman* understands that it has been decided to have a special examination for the gentlemen who are known as the Statutory Civilians, but it is not known what description of examination it will be. "We suppose, however," says the Calcutta paper, "that it can only be intended to apply to the last nominated officers, as many of the Statutory Civilians who are already in the service have already proved their qualifications by passing the Departmental examinations."

THE powers that be appear to have been guilty of indecent haste in connection with the burial of the victims of the disaster at Arranghata, and of an utter disregard of the religious feelings and sentiments of their friends. The *Englishman*, for instance, learns on what it describes as "good authority" that all the bodies, whether of Hindus or Mahomedans, were stripped and buried together in one large trench, though the Deputy Magistrate who gave the order for the interment is a strict Hindu.

FROM the accounts of the trade and navigation of British India for the first five months of the current financial year, as compared with those of the corresponding period of last year, we see that the value of merchandise imported was Rs. 22,4 ,63,791 as against Rs. 21,80,97,150, and that of merchandise exported Rs. 35,53,02,713 as against 38,26,49,655. The value of treasure imported was Rs. 6,64,15,184 as against Rs. 4,78,36,232, and of treasure exported Rs. 86,28,063 as against Rs. 44,37,556. The gross amount of import duty collected, including the salt duty, was Rs. 66,81,227 as against Rs. 94,22,904, and that of export duty collected Rs. 21,45,735 as against Rs. 29,43,649.

THE opinions of the district officers in Bengal on the Rent Bill have been collected and examined and the final report of the local Government will be issued very soon. The objections urged against the details of the Bill and the modifications suggested in connection with them have been very, numerous. Many of them have been accepted, some in their entirety, some with modifications—modifications of modifications. The *Pioneer* says the contention—the main contention—of the Bengal Government is that these accepted modifications leave the principle of the Bill substantially untouched, and are calculated to strengthen rather than invalidate the Government position that legislation in the direction arrived at by the Bill was imperatively required. The principle of the measure, remarks the same paper, can be stated and explained in a very few words. "The Government of Bengal contend that the existing status of the Bengal ryot is practically an unprotected one. Protection was not secured to him by the Permanent Settlement, nor in effect by any subsequent legislation. What are and always must be the main conditions of tenant protection in relation to the holding of land are fixity of tenure and fair rents. When you have no fixity of tenure with population pressing on the soil you have practically rack-rents, and that this lamentable state of things is proved to exist all over Bengal at the present time is clear from the state of destitution to which a short failure in the present year's rainfall has reduced the peasantry of some of the richest districts in Bengal." Shortly, then, it may be said the object of the rent legislation in Bengal is to counteract those influences which over a series of decades have reduced the people to a state of inability to contend with even a slight variation in the annual rainfall, and the method by which the proposed legislation will effect this is by allowing the cultivator to retain possession of his land at fair rates of rent.

LIEUT.-COLONEL LAUGHTON, Assistant Commissary-General, has compiled a handbook on bread-making, for the use of the Commissariat Department. The little pamphlet is the result of certain researches into the subject made by the compiler during leave in England. The preparation of bread, forming as it does the most important item of the soldier's food, is one which necessarily demands attention. In the pamphlet before us the compiler attempts to instruct the subordinates of the Commissariat Department in the rationale of bread-making, and to make them conversant with the modern improvements in the art. For the guidance of others the system of bread-making as practised in the Commissariat steam-bakery at Secunderabad is described in detail. The system carried on there is the result of experiments made by a European baker of experience, and is considered to be the most suitable for an Indian climate.

"ATLAS" writes in the *World* :—"Baker Pasha, I hear, when he returns to Egypt—he is now on his way out—will revert to his old position as head of the gendarmerie. Lord Wolseley would have fain utilised his services, but it was found inexpedient to urge the matter."

"ATLAS" is glad to notice Colonel Henry Brackenbury's name among the officers detailed for special service with Lord Wolseley's expedition. He had placed himself in so false a position by his too reckless eagerness to be with his old chief in the Egyptian campaign that his career as a prominent staff officer seemed definitely closed ; and the authorities had kept his nose at the regimental grindstone ever since his abrupt resignation of a post of peculiar responsibility in Ireland. Garrison duty at Gibraltar cannot have been congenial work to a man who had been on staff service of one kind or another ever since the Ashantee campaign. It is another illustration how strong Lord Wolseley is that he has carried the appointment to special service of his old subordinate against the counter-influences notoriously at work.

As an instance of that "lack of dignity" in the French which is so strongly insisted upon by the Anglo-Saxon, and so bitterly repudiated (verbally) by the Gaul himself, here is a case in point. When Field-Marshal von Moltke was recently staying at Ragatz, two young Frenchmen inhabited an adjoining room, and, learning who their neighbour was, proceeded to annoy him with the most unearthly noises at night. On the illustrious soldier remonstrating with them, they remarked that "he might win campaigns, but he could not attack them in their own rooms, and that if he did not like French music he had better change his." This, with quiet dignity, and without further remonstrance, he did.

WITH reference to the reports of a new Arctic expedition, the Copenhagen correspondent of the *Standard* is authorized to state that Mr. Gamel, of Copenhagen, has offered to send his steamship, the Djmphana, on a second expedition to the Arctic regions, *viâ* Franz Joseph's Land, subject to the condition that the Danish Government will, as a moral acknowledgment of their interest in the expedition, grant a certain sum of money, however small, towards the expedition, under the same chief, Lieutenant Hovgaard, of the Royal Danish navy, to whom the crew of the Varna owed their rescue.

IT is reported from Cincinnati that Mr. P. Harris, an enterprising showman of that city, has entered into a contract with some of the survivors of the Greely expedition, and will exhibit them there and afterwards in Baltimore, Pittsburg, and Louisville. It was Mr. Harris who made an exhibition of the young men who murdered James, the outlaw, a few years ago. It is said that he will charge only ten cents for admission in the present case, but even at that low rate he expects to make large profits by the show.

M. ARAGO, Dr. Cholet, and M. Victor Meunier are responsible for the following extraordinary account of an electric girl. The girl, a peasant of thirteen, called Angelique Cottin, was, M. Meunier tells us in his weekly scientific article, working in a factory when a small table next to her was violently upset without ostensible cause. Subsequently, in the presence of M. Meunier, she sat on a chair held by several people, when the chair was hurled from their hands. This was tried more than once with like results, the chair being in one case broken when its holders were strong enough not to let it go. When isolation from the ground was produced by glass, none of these effects occurred. The only discomfort which the girl ever feels is a pain in the hollow of the elbow. Before a commission of engineers none of these experiments succeeded, but it is alleged in explanation that the electric properties of her system have through repeated discharges lost their force, and finally become exhausted.

THE disastrous effects of strikes are shown by those which occurred in New York in 1883. There were 44,950 strikers of various kinds during the year, and they lost 366,150 days' work, valued at £125,000 in wages, in addition to the loss to the masters. The chief strikes were those of the cigar and cigar who lost 163,000 days and £63,100 in wages ; the carpet weavers, who lost 77,000 days and £20,000 in wages ; the building trades workmen, who lost 25,000 days and £ 9,000 in wages ; the telegraphists, who lost 34,500 days and £15,000 in wages ; and the silk riband weavers, who lost 11,250 days and £4,000 in wages. Only one great strike was successful, that of the Cuban cigar makers, who were but a small proportion of those taking part in the cigar makers' strike, and who obtained an increase of 8s. per week. The telegraphists were defeated, but concessions have since been made to them. Of the less important strikes, only two were successful, those of the compositors and the carpenters. The former gained an advance of 8s. per week. The year 1883 was memorable in New York for the number of its strikes, but the results achieved bore no proportion to the sacrifices involved by the various trades.

MISS MINNIE PALMER, an American actress who has been playing in London and the provinces, has, on her return home, been interviewed by a reporter of the *Morning Journal*, a New York newspaper which out-*Heralds* the *Herald*. The account is ushered in by two head-lines—"Hearts at Minnie's Feet" and "An American Girl who befuddled English Lords." The interview took place in the evening, and

> "Miss Palmer was elegantly attired in a pale-blue satin dress trimmed with white duchesse lace, with slippers and hose to match, and a hat which lovingly set off her dainty blonde beauty. Around her neck she wore a most exquisite necklace, composed of a double row of very large diamonds, numbering one hundred and seventy-five gems. This was presented to her by one of the nobility of England. A lovely bracelet of turqoise, rubies, and pearls (the American colours) encircled her dainty wrist, and huge solitaries glistened in her ears."

Miss Palmer seems, besides having "befuddled English lords," to have done very well for herself in that benighted land. She "banked over 100,000 dollars" (20,000*l.*), received presents in value over 30,000 dollars, and she says further—

> "Had I been the greatest lady in the land I could not have received more generous treatment. I have met and been entertained by all the nobility from the highest to the lowest, but I do not care to go into details in this matter, as I fail to see what right I have to use the names of honourable ladies and gentlemen who have shown me great courtesy, as an advertisement. That sort of notoriety I despise. When I cannot get my name before the public in a legitimate manner, I do not care to be mentioned. This 'Miss So-and-so dined with his Lordship So-and-so last evening' I think contemptible, and I cannot find words sufficiently strong to condemn this practice."

The *World* thinks there is here another reason for the abolition of hereditary peerage.

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

(01th October, 1884.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast and Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office :—

Stations.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea level.	Reading at 10 a.m. Thermo. in Shade.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity at 10 a.m.	Rain fall.
	Ins.	Dgs.		Miles.	Ins.
Kurrachee	30·006	81·0	WSW	11	0·00
Surat	·019	87·6	NE	13	0·00
Bombay	·012	84·1	ENE	12	0·00
Ruttnagherry	29·919	88·3	E	10	0·00
Karwar	·979	80·1	W	Light	0·00
Mangalore	·999	82·4	NNW	2	0·00
Calicut	30·000	79·7	SSW	10	0·00
Cochin	29·988	80·0	ESE	Mod	0·04
Masulipatam	30·000	86·8	NE	4	0·00
Madras	29·995	87·8	NE	16	0·00
Negapatam	·986	85·9	NE	0	0·00

BISHOP MEURIN IN KURRACHEE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KURRACHEE, Oct. 7.

THE Roman Catholic community here have been *en fête* since Thursday last, on the occasion of the visit of their Bishop, who has not been in Kurrachee since he came to consecrate the church four years ago. As soon as the date of his lordship's visit was finally settled, a committee was formed to decide as to the manner in which he was to be received. A subscription list was opened to defray expenses, and the appeal met with a ready response. As the mail-steamer which brought the Bishop to our shores arrived rather late on Wednesday evening, the reading of the address prepared for the occasion was postponed to the next day. But late as was the hour when the Bishop reached camp, the whole of the community were waiting at the entrance to the chapel to welcome their pastor. Two triumphal arches were erected at the entrance to the chapel compound. The first of these was a model of the modest Chapel of St. Patrick, the first edifice of Christian worship in Sind, erected by the gallant 64th Regiment in 1848 ; while the second was a magnificent structure gaily adorned with suitable inscriptions and crowned with a number of flags, among which the green banner of Ireland floated bravely on the breeze. This arch was modelled after the façade of the Catholic church, which is admitted to be one of the finest structures of the kind in Western India. Next evening at 6 o'clock the ceremony of presenting the address took place in front of the Chapel between the two arches. The children of the boys' school and the Convent schools, and the members of the different confraternities, lined the road all the way to the place where were gathered together the principal members of the Catholic community of Kurrachee. The address was read by Mr. J. Betts, and consisted of suitable words of welcome. His lordship replied in a few words. He acknowledged the hearty manner in which he had been received, and briefly alluded to the reasons why he did not consider it advisable to increase the staff of teachers at the school. He drew attention to the small number of boys who remained on the list long enough to go on for the higher standards. On Sunday his lordship celebrated mass and administered the Holy Sacrament to more than 600 communicants, and afterwards bestowed the Sacrament of Confirmation on nearly 200 children and adults. In the evening he preached to a crowded congregation. His lordship left here for Kotree and Sukkur yesterday afternoon, and returns again in about a week, when an entertainment in aid of the schools will be given by the children of the Convent and boys' schools.

FRERE MEMORIAL FUND.

BANKERS—BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is a list of s criptions paid into the Bank of Bombay up to th h instant.

	Rs.	a.	p.
H. H. Shahu Maharaj of Kol ur	2,000	0	0
Jaisingrao Abba Saheb, Chie f Kagal and Regent of Kolhapur	1,000	0	0
Khimji Jiva, Esq.	500	0	0
Chaturbhuj Morarji, Esq.	500	0	0
Vallabdas Walji, Esq.	500	0	0
Her Highness Ahilyabai Rani Saheb of Kolhapur	250	0	0
Piroo Mahomed, Esq.	250	0	0
Her Highness Sakwarbai Ran heb of Kolhapur	250	0	0
Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.	250	0	0
Framji Nasarwanji Patel, Esq.	250	0	0
Vurjivandas and Narotamdas Madhowdas	200	0	0
The Chief of Inchalkaranji	150	0	0
Dy. Surgeon General T. G. Hewlett, C.I.E.	130	0	0
Khan Bahadur Padamji Pestonji	125	0	0
The Hon'ble Max Melvill (£10)	121	10	8
Deoji Premji, Esq.	101	0	0
The Chief of Vishalgad	100	0	0
The Hon'ble Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayen Mandlik, C.S.I.	100	0	0
Sir Frank H. Souter, Kt., C.S.I.	100	0	0
Vinayekrao Wasudeo, Esq.	100	0	0
Ladda Ibrahim & Co.	100	0	0
Jairajbhoy Pirbhoy, Esq.,	100	0	0
Rustomji Sorabji Kharas, Esq.,	100	0	0
A. C. Watt Esq., C. S.	100	0	0
Thomas Biany, Esq.,	100	0	0
Ganpatrao Bhasker Esq.,	100	0	0
Rao Bahadur Viziarungum Moodliar	100	0	0
A. C. Spry, Esq., C. S.	100	0	0
T. A. Bulkley, Esq.,	100	0	0
Tejpal Gopeji, Esq.,	100	0	0
Karibhoy Ibrahimji, Esq.,	100	0	0
J. Griffiths, Esq.,	100	0	0
Narsey Khatow, Esq.,	100	0	0
W. H. Propert, Esq.,	75	0	0
Lt.-Col. H. N. Reeves	63	0	0
G. B. Reid, Esq., C. S. (£ 5)	60	13	4
Col. W. M. Ducat	60	0	0
Dattaji Rao Ghatge, Chief of Kagal, Junior	50	0	0
General A. A. Baly	50	0	0
Sir Lashkar Bahadur	50	0	0
T. B. Kirkham, Esq.,	50	0	0
Rajopadhye	50	0	0
Genl. C. J. Merriman, C. S. I.	50	0	0
Himat Bahadur	50	0	0
Rao Bahadur Mahadeo Wa Burve	50	0	0
J. M. Sleater, Esq.,	50	0	0
M. C. Turner, Esq.,	50	0	0
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Khande Vishvanath Raste	50	0	0
G. H. D. Wilson, Esq., C. S.	50	0	0
Lieut.-Col. C. W. West	50	0	0
E. T. Candy, Esq., C.S.	50	0	0
Lieut.-Col. Grierson	50	0	0
E. C. K. Ollivant, Esq.	50	0	0
Shamjee Ladda, Esq.	50	0	0
M. H. Scott, Esq.	50	0	0
Through G. H. R. Hart, Esq., C.S.	50	0	0
E. T.	30	0	0
J. Elphinston, Esq., C.S.	25	0	0
Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., C.S.I.	25	0	0
C. P. Robertson, Esq., C.S.	25	0	0
Captain C. S. Shephard, (£ 2)	23	11	10
Ratonjee Bomanjee Dubash, Esq.	20	0	0
Lieut.-Col. G. R. C. Westropp	20	0	0
Lieut.-Col John G. Watts	20	0	0
Kaikhosro N. Kabrajee, Esq.	15	0	0
Dr. Atmaram Pandurang	10	0	0
F. L. G.	10	0	0
W. Almon, Esq.	10	0	0
G. Ainsworth, Esq.	10	0	0
Rao Bahadur Vishnu Moreshwar Bhide.	5	0	0
Total Rs.	9,735	3	10

F. H. SOUTER,
Chairman, Sub-Committee
Frere Memorial Fun

Bombay, Oct. 10.

The following further sums have been subscribed through the local sub-committee :—

Her Highness Ahilyabai Ranisaheb of Kolhapur	Rs. 250
Her Highness Sakwarbai Ranisaheb of Kolhapur	250
The Chief of Inchalkaranji	150
The Chief of Vishalgad	100
Messrs. Ludda Ibrahim & Co.	100
Dattaji Rao Ghatge, Chief of Kagal, Junior	50
Sir Lashkar Bahadur	50
Rajopadye	50
Himat Bahadur	50
Shamji Ludda, Esq.	50
E. C. K. Ollivant, Esq. C.S.	50
Through G. H. R. Hart, Esq. C.S.	50
Lieut.-Col. Grierson	50
E. T. Candy, Esq. C.S.	50
Lieut.-Col. C. W. West	50
Abdur Razzak bin Kirtas, Esq.	50
E. P. Robertson, Esq. C.S.	25
J. Elphinston, Esq. C.S.	25
Rao Bahadur Vishnoo Moreshwar Bhide	5
Total Rs.	1,455
Amount previously subscribed... "	16,389
Grand Total	Rs. 17,244

FRANK H. SOUTER,
Chairman Sub-Commitee Frere Memorial Fund.
Bombay, October 10.

HEBER MEMORIAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

THE following is the present result of the appeal for funds outside the station of Trichinopoly :—

	Rs.
F. Brandt, Esq.	25
Major Oxley	25
The Rev. C. E. Whiteley	25
G. D. Wybrow, Esq.	20
J. W. Rundall, Esq.	20
The Rev. W. M. Babington	15
Col. Smalley, R. E.	15
The Rev. W. W. Elwes	12
The Rev. J. W. Cassels	10
C. E. Manson, Esq.	10
J. W. Nice, Esq.	10
The Rev. T. P. Adolphus	5
John Bradshaw, Esq.	5
Major Byng	5
J. W. Pennington, Esq.	5
The following sums are promised :—	
Majo Stainforth	10
H. R. Hutchins, Esq.	10
W. F. Hooper, Esq.	10
The Rev. J. Smithwhite	10

And assistance is also promised from Captain Thornton, of Secunderabad, and Mr. Reginald Heber Shipley, of Salem, who are relatives of the Bishop.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 9th October, 1884.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·923
Temperature of the Air	82·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·0
Dew Point	75·2
Relative humidity of Air	·801
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8)	2·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	87·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	75·8
General Direction of Wind*	NE, ENE, NE, NW, S, SE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	188
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during the month	0·20
" " " year	71·08

* From midnight to midnight.

THE LATE DR. SHAIK HYDER CASSUM.

IN connection with the death of the late Khan Bahadoor Honorary Surgeon Shaik Hyder Cassum, who was a Past Master of Lodge "Islam," a funeral Lodge was held last evening at the Freemasons' Hall, Byculla, at which the attendance of all Master Masons in Bombay was invited. A good many Masons belonging to the different Lodges working here were present on the occasion. R. W. Bro. Khan Bahadoor Meer Abdool Ali, the Master of the Lodge, opened the proceedings by stating the object of the meeting. Grand honours, prayers, and funeral recitations followed, after which the Wor. Master delivered an oration, recounting the public and private virtues of the deceased brother. He also gave an address on the uncertainty of life and the vanity of all human pursuits, urging upon all present the wisdom of serious reflections as to their inevitable doom. A resolution was passed to the effect that, in the death of the late brother, the Lodge as well as those present lamented the loss of a devoted and good-hearted Mason ; and that they would cherish his memory as one in a great degree entitled to the love and esteem of all who knew him. It was also resolved that, as a token of respect and esteem for him, the Lodge remain in mourning for thirty days ; also that in order to perpetuate his memory, a middle-sized portrait of the deceased brother be hung up in the Masonic Hall similar to that of the late Bro. Khan Bahadoor Mirza Ali Akbar. It was further resolved that the Lodge sincerely sympathises with the afflicted family and relations of the deceased, and that the secretary be requested to transmit a copy of the resolutions to his widow and son.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 7th instant.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 26th September, stating that a small room will be needed at Mody-bunder to accommodate the water Brahmins who serve the Hindoo merchants with drinking water. Read memo. by Engineer, dated 1st October, stating that a room 12 feet long and 8 feet wide, with sides and roof of corrugated sheets framed with teak will cost Rs. 371.

Resolution.—Sanctioned as a charge against revenue.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 2nd October, intimating that the G. I. P. Railway Company has had a moveable wooden chowkey occupying from 100 to 150 square feet of land at Carnac-bunder for the accommodation of the employés engaged in attending to the siding traffic, that no rent has been charged for the land, and that it is now necessary to have the chowkey shifted to near the south gate of the Prince's Dock ; and he inquires whether rent should be charged for the new site. He recommends that, if rent be charged at all, only a nominal rate be imposed.

Resolution.—A nominal rent of Re. 1 per annum should be charged for the site of the chowkey.

Read letter from the Municipal Commissioner, dated 10th September, intimating that he has given orders that the Municipal portion of the road leading to Tank-bunder be repaired at once, and suggesting as the best arrangement for the future that the Trust should pay the capitalized cost of the repairs, say, Rs. 1,000, and thus obtain relief from all further liability on account thereof. Read minutes of members of Land Committee.

Resolution.—The payment is sanctioned.

Read Government Resolution No. 390, dated 30th September, communicating telegram from Government of India, calling for detailed plans and estimates of dock extension, works for examination by their Public Works Department, and requesting that pending the result of such examination the beginning of the work be deferred. The Government of Bombay intimate that they are forwarding the plans which were submitted by the Trustees on 7th March, 1884, and request that the works be not commenced pending the orders of the Government of India.

Read reply drafted by the Secretary.

Resolution.—The draft reply is approved, and should be despatched.

Read letter from the Acting Port Officer, dated 4th October, submitting for the approval and sanction of the Trustees a revised estimate for repairs to No. 3 pilot schooner, prepared by the Engineer to the Trust, amounting to Rs. 12,487.

Resolution.—The estimate is sanctioned.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table :—

Report by Traffic Manager that Rs. 1,269-12 was collected on behalf of the Municipality for toll of carts at Mahim and Sion during September.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 5th Oct., 1884.	For week ending 5th Oct., 1883.
Vessels piloted into harbour	14	11
" " out of "	20	11
" transported	11	8
" attended to	2	2

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING PRINCE'S DOCK.

	For week ending 3rd Oct., 1884.	For week ending 3rd Oct., 1883.
Vessels entered	7	5
" left	6	5
" remaining in dock	11	8

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOSAY.

Mr J P Mitarachi, Oomerawutee.
a Mrs Campbell, Australia.
a Miss Simson, Do.
Mr T Wilson, Bombay.
Mr E Minors, Do.
Mr E A Reeves, Delhi.
a Mr T J Bennett, Bombay.
Lieut F C Grant, 1st C I, Horse, Augur.
Surg M Collie, Bombay.
Mr G L Burne, Do.
Mr A Murcott, Do.
a Mr W Gilmer, Do.
a Mr and Mrs F W Shallis, Bombay.
Mrs G R Spencer, Do.
Capt A S Garrett,
Capt McClomant,
Capt Gill,
Mr A Sullivan, Tirhoot.
a Dr Griffith, Australia.
Mr L L Trevor, Bombay.
Mr Dunlop, Do.
a Dr A C Thompson, Ahmedabad.
a Mr A Mears, Sehore.
a Mr W E Perkins, Bhosawal.
a Mr Wm. Low,
a W Mainwering,
a Major-Genl S H W Saugor.
" Colonel and Mrs Club Saugor, C P
a Lieut A L Carroll, R A, Kirkee.
a Lieut F E Johnson, R A, Kirkee.
a Lieut M Stuart, R A, Poona.
a Syed F Hasan Esq, Poona
a Lieut C L H G, 13th Bo N. I., Poona.
Col M Chambers, Beaum.
a Lieut F S Maxse, Royal Fusiliers, Bellary.
Lieut and Mrs F J Co, R A.
a Mr J Quinn, CS, England.
a Mr C C Quinn, CS, Do.
a Mrs C C Quinn, Do.
a Mr J. Lowther, Do.
a Mrs Meags, Do.
a Mrs C Sutherland.
a Mr H Burkley.
a Mrs Norman Stewart, England.
a Lieut J V Ashby, Bombay
a Mrs Ashby, England.
a Mr and Mrs W M Colvin, Allahabad.
a Mrs E Robinson, Allahabad.
a Capt Henry.
a Mr A J Combridge, England.
a Mrs Hewett,
Graham, Esq., Poona.
Capt Apthorp, Do.
Mr R Davies, Do.
a Mr and Mrs Topham, Australia.
Genl R Mallaby, Bombay.
Dr A Lingard, England.
Dr H Gibbes, Do.
Mr F Place, Bombay.
a Mr and Mrs Rauch, Australia.
a Mrs Phillipson, Australia.
a Miss Phillipson, Do.
a Mr R Fletcher, England.

THE BENGAL RENT BILL.

A CORRESPONDENT, who dates from Bombay writes as follows to the *Economist* regarding the Bengal Rent Bill :—I have endeavoured to set before the readers of the *Economist* some account of the main principles which have guided the policy of the Government of India under the present Viceroy in regard to the land revenue and rent settlements. The common object of the changes described has been to give the largest relief to the State tenant with the smallest sacrifice of legitimate revenue, and to give the Indian ryot a fair rent, fixity of tenure, and every facility for improving his holding. The Government has shown itself ready to sacrifice present revenue and prospective enhancements, in the expectation that relief would be felt by the great masses of the population—the cultivators of the soil. But I pointed out that behind all these reforms loomed the tenant question. It is a question which in some Provinces need not be discussed for many years to come, while in others it is already the practical question of the day. In Bombay, the great bulk of the State tenantry are the cultivating ryots, with their small holdings of twenty acres. A remission of rent at once reaches the pockets of the rural population. But in Northern India there are many landlords of large estates held from Government, whose lands are sublet and cultivated by others. If the State remits here the rents due in times of famine, or foregoes an enhancement of assessment on the expiration of a settlement, its liberal policy may never benefit the rack-rented sub-tenant or the toiling labourer. The whole benefit may be intercepted by the superior tenant of the State or the middleman. Here, therefore, the question of tenant-right is already a practical question, which must be settled sooner than in Bombay or Madras, where the *petite culture* is the prevalent tenure. Still, even in the North-Western Provinces and in the Punjaub the state of affairs is widely different from that which prevails in Bengal. Where the superior tenants are resident landlords sympathising with their villagers, or the representatives of the village community, or even the village headmen, a large measure of any relief afforded by the State will percolate down to the mass of the rural population. Government can sacrifice a portion of the land revenue in the full conviction that their policy will substantially benefit the people.

But with Bengal the case is quite different. In this Province there are some 130,000 revenue-payers, who contribute a land revenue of 3½ millions sterling, and enjoy a rental of over 13 millions, according to official returns. But the real rental paid by the occupants of the soil is believed to be 30 millions sterling. Between these 130,000 revenue holders and the occupants of the soil there are 750,000 tenure holders, and under this superstructure of proprietary rights there are 10 million ryots, of whom more than three-fifths hold only two or three acres a-piece. The first fact which strikes the eye in these figures is the excessive moderation of the land revenue. The State has, in fact, sacrificed the interests of the general taxpayer in accepting from a handful of zemindars a tithe of the rent, which the 55 millions of cultivated acres in Bengal could bear. There is, therefore, no justification for further sacrifices on the part of the State. At the same time, there is no part of British India where the rural population is poorer or more miserable than in Bengal. The zemindars are not a hereditary aristocracy, nor have they any sympathy with their rack-rented tenantry. They expend no capital upon their properties, and the rapid growth of the unearned increment of their estates is due solely to the State outlay on public improvement, such as railways and pressure of population, which has outstripped production. Were it not for the strength of our rule of law, and the extremely unwarlike character of the inhabitants of the Lower Provinces, agrarian discontent would long since have produced serious disorder. As it is, the Government are brought face to face with the surrender of their proprietary rights in the soil, and with an absolute necessity for improving the conditions of agrarian life in Bengal. The Pubna riots warned them that a remedy must somehow be provided, and it has long been notorious that the ryots of Bengal are waiting with Asiatic patience, which, though proverbial, is not inexhaustible for relief from the intolerable position to which increasing population and oppressive zemindars have brought them.

Lord Cornwallis did not sacrifice the title of the State to the unearned increment of the land without corresponding conditions. The regulation of 1793 distinctly recited the responsibilities of the newly-created landlords for "conducting themselves with good faith and moderation towards their ryots." These conditions were not fulfilled, and the Legislature in 1859 intervened to formulate the terms on which the guaranteed rights of the dependent tenantry could be enforced. The Act X. of 1859 established no new principle, for the rights of the ryots were an essential part of the original settlement ; but it endeavoured to restore by law the benefit of promises which "good faith" had failed to keep. It revived a right of occupancy for the tenant, over which zemindars had ridden rough-shod. Its object was recuperative, and not creative. But the law had not reckoned on the obstinacy of the zemindar, or the uncompromising hostility which he would show to any restrictions upon his claims to evict the ryot, and frustrate the accrual of occupancy rights. Lord Lawrence foresaw that the engagements into which the zemindars had entered with Government to protect their ryots would require further legislation, and the question of the best method of securing to the occupancy ryot a real beneficial interest in the soil, without invading the rights of the zemindar, has engaged the anxious attention of the Viceroys which succeeded him. It is obvious that Lord Ripon, who has given such signal proof of a liberal policy in regard to the land of India, could not exclude the Bengal ryot alone from participation in the benefits of that policy. Upon him, therefore, has devolved the duty of giving effect to the assurances of Lord Cornwallis, and of redeeming the intention of the Legislature in 1859 from failure. The outcome of this obligation is the Bengal Rent Bill, which, after being rough hewn in 1876, has only now been shaped to meet an equitable compromise between conflicting interests.

The most ardent opponents of Lord Ripon's policy in the Criminal Jurisdiction Bill smile when they hear his action in regard to the Bengal Rent Bill described as revolutionary. It was observed in connection with Mr. Lal Mohum Ghose's deputation to England to agitate for the former Bill that he was studiously silent on the subject of the latter. Yet the Bengal Rent Bill, naturally unpopular with Mr. Ghose's Bengal friends, will find a place in history as one of the greatest of Lord Ripon's achievements. It is a measure in pursuance of Lord Cornwallis's scheme of permanent settlement, in the direction of the legislation of 1859, in fulfilment of repeated pledges given by the present Viceroy's predecessors, and finally in completion of his own liberal land policy. Conservatives, as well as Liberals, who know the condition of Bengal unite in demanding legislation. I have dwelt upon these general considerations rather than upon the details of the voluminous sections of the Bill, because it is a measure which is full of technicalities of Indian land tenures, and because it is expedient to remove the misapprehensions as to the scope of the Bill which interested opponents have so sedulously promoted. I will only add that no undue haste and no avoidance of publicity has attended is course. At present a conference of officers in Bengal is discussing the report of the Select Committee. The freest intercommunication of ideas and the widest ventilation of the subject is desired by Government. The dangers which may attend the creation of the right of transferring occupancy rights, and which naturally arise from the improvidence of the ryots, or the wiles of the village Shylock, are being carefully considered. I am inclined to think that the Bill is somewhat ambitious, in endeavouring to anticipate by a single measure the remote difficulties which may arise from the relief which it is its primary object to afford. The provisions regarding the enhancement of rent show a thoughtful consideration for the rights of the landlords, as well as for the privileges of the tenant. In them the zemindar will find some compensation for the shackles imposed upon his rights of eviction. The Bill provides for three classes of tenure and rents. The tendency will be to level up rents generally to the highest point admissible for any class, and this tendency will require to be guarded against. Whether the machinery exists for obtaining accurate price lists, and whether it is safe to calculate averages upon them, will demand further consideration. No one will deny that the task undertaken by the Legislature presents merable difficulties, but at the same time th few, besides the interested zemindars, w doubt that the task ought to be undertaken. he Government of India have proceeded in th matter with extreme deliberation, and with fu l appreciation alike of the difficulty of a settl ment, and of the urgent necessity for it. It ma be taken for granted that the early part of th e Calcutta Session will be devoted to the passing of the Bill ; and public opinion in England may s ely disregard the violent denunciations which a sure to arise from the interested rack-rente s of Bengal and from the local Press, whose assistance they have managed to gain.

Bombay, ugust 10, 1884.

LORD RIPON.

LORD RIPON, who has never had any personal motive for retaining the Viceroyalty of India, has resigned a post which had become a thankless one, and returns to England before the New Year. It is too soon as yet to estimate the character of his reign, for owing to the relations between the India Office and the supreme Government of India, it is impossible for contemporaries to know how much a Viceroy has proposed, and has brought to fruit, but not to ripeness. The historian will, however, we believe, judge Lord Ripon to have been a calm, painstaking, and philanthropic Viceroy, who succeeded whenever there was definite work to be done, and failed only when the work depended for success on the previous general reception of an idea. Lord Ripon has arranged our relations with Afghanistan, which had fallen into utter confusion, with admirable skill and success. He has watched all Russian movements, especially in Persia, with unsleeping vigilance, and has twice, at least, interfered with them with a strength not yet apprehended in this country. He carried out is orders regarding Egypt with care and promptitude, and has done all that he was allowed to do to reinvigorate the Indian Army. He has worked the federal section of the Indian machine, which is excessively complex and trying, with as little friction as possible, and has sustained and improved the tone of the great Services, which tends always to relaxation. He has striven diligently to solve the dangerous problem of India, the insecurity of the peasants arising from our usury laws and the competition for land produced by increasing numbers ; and he has made a definite advance towards that revival of municipal life without which there can be no corporate native life in our dominion. Unfortunately for him, by what was almost a pure accident, he deprived himself of the support of the most energetic of the governing classes ; but his mistake was dictated by pure, though viewy philanthropy, and was rectified with a self-abnegation which spoke volumes for his character. No man not determined to suppress himself in the public interest, could have borne to sanction the compromise ultimately adopted on the Ilbert Bill. He has, in fact, shown himself a sound though not strong administrator in every department except those in which his tendency always to act on an idea, because the idea was to himself at least a truth, has impaired his action. He leaves India with the respect even of the Europeans who dislike him, and a warm appreciation from natives such as is seldom accorded to a man in his position. We should think a good deal of an Irish Viceroy who, after governing justly, and strengthening the English hold, quitted Ireland amidst expressions of passionate regard from the Nationalists ; and that is very much Lord Ripon's position.—*Spectator.*

THE MANDALAY MASSACRES.

THE Rangoon papers are calling upon the Government of India and the Home Government to interfere in Upper Burmah. The affair at the Mandalay jail towards the end of last month appears to have been a horrible business. There was an attempt on the part of the convicts to break out of the prison ; but the *emeute* was excited by a report that a "jail delivery" had been ordered, after a style peculiar to Upper Burmah and Cabul—as we lately heard—a mode by which the wretched prisoners are very effectually released, both from the jail and from all other mundane troubles. The convicts, not being philosophers, did not appreciate King Theebaw's contemplated kindness, but made a desperate effort to obtain their freedom in a fashion which they preferred. They overpowered the jail guard, but were unable to get clear of the prison before it was surrounded by the King's troops and those proceeded to carry out the plan of happy despatch, and very soon thinned the jail population considerably by shooting down all they could get a shot at. It appears to be quite true that, in order to prevent any escape, the jail was set fire to on one side and the inmates were shot as fast as they appeared on the other. A correspondent says :—"I saw a pile of naked corpses—for of course the clothes had been stolen—lying just outside what was once the jail. Some bodies had two and three bullet-holes in them, and others were so hacked as to be unrecognisable. Perhaps, the worst of it was that this slaughter seems to have roused a new thirst for blood in Theebaw, and for days afterwards men were being slain in batches by the King's command. It was reported in the capital that His Majesty had ordered the summary execution of all prisoners accused of political offences, who in a place like Mandalay, where the political atmosphere is so much disturbed, probably are a goodly number." Writing on the 20th September, a Mandalay correspondent says:—"The killed are estimated to date at 430, and their number is being added to day by day."

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

MADGE, in his girls' gossip in *Truth*, asks:—Have you heard of the "carrier-pigeon" travelling dress? There is a skirt of bright grey mohair or alpaca, quite plain in front, and forming two large pleats behind. The bottom of the skirt is edged by a sort of triangular festoon. The bodice, full in front and tight to the back, is closed by as many little steel buttons as can find room in a row. (Horribly troublesome when people are in a hurry!) A scarlet silk jabot covers the bodice, forming a sailor's collar and crossed fichu; and, of course, a tiny, white linen collar appears above the silk one, which must be sky-blue if the wearer be fair haired. There is a dust-cloak of grey mohair, all the pleats being held back on the pouf by a huge knot of grey velvet, and lined with plaid silk. The grey straw hat has a high crown, and is turned up at the side; a carrier-pigeon is the only ornament.

Table *surprises* are rather old-fashioned, but I confess to liking them, sometimes. If you can have an omelette souffiee done to perfection at home—that is to say, if your kitchen is blessed with a trustworthy and punctual oven, as well as a skilled cook—you can just as well as not have your omelette souffiee with a firm fruit ice inside; hot and cold, that is to say, together. You must get, first, a thick round of stale bread, and stain it with cochineal, or any innocent dye that gives it the colour of your ice. Cut the bread to the shape of the ice-mould, before the staining process, and then lay it (the slab of bread) on the souffiee dish, as a base for the ice, which you will turn out upon it when you have your souffiee whipped and ready. Then put this last over the ice, and pop it in a quick oven. The souffiee will brown in the usual rapid way without affecting the stability of the ice. It a little scientific trick, that is all. Of course, the bread is a sufficiently good nonconductor to keep the heat beneath from the ice, which is so completely insulated that it has no time to think about melting.

But I remember a funnier "surprise" than that when I was quite a little thing, and used to come down towards the end of dinner, when the other sweets came up. That was a sort of souffle, too. What you saw, or thought you saw, was a dish of baked potatoes. Externally, and as regards their brown jackets, that was what you really did see. But these "murphies," as Uncle Ffrench called them, had been scooped out very clean, leaving only the leathern skin. "Whip up a sweet cream, and, just to keep up the name of the dish, use some of the potato. Flavour with vanille; return the frothy mixture into the skins, plug them neatly, and bake in a quick oven." That's how its done, or how it used to be done, in the dear shortfrock days.

And, talking of vanille, never use the "extract" or "essence," but only the real bean. As a matter of economy, get the dearest. You may pay up to eighty shillings a pound for it; but, of course, unless you are going into the wholesale confectionery line you do not want anything like that quantity. Expensively luxurious persons, I believe, use only the inside of the vanilla bean, scraped from the split halves. But you may be content with chopping up a good-sized bean, or two small ones, of the best quality, and pounding them in a mortar with lump sugar enough, when all is reduced to a speckly white powder, to fill an ordinary glass bottle of the size known as six to the dozen. Take care that your bottle is perfectly dry and sweet. If it is of white, transparent glass, so much the better, because you can the more readily see what there is, and how much inside. Cork it up tight. This is the best possible way of keeping vanille ready for use, without loss of flavour. Wherever you use vanille you also use sugar. Then sugar is the best of all preservatives, and the reason I tell you to pound the sugar in whole lumps is this: You want to tear the chopped bean, or rather pod, into minute particles, and this is better done by aid of the edgy crystals, which you are pounding to fine powder at the same time, than it would be with already powdered caster-sugar—seldom a pure commodity in retail commerce. There is a story of a confectioner to whom one of his customers came in a fury to complain that the ice-pudding he had sent was "bad." The worthy man began to tremble for his eggs. "In what manner was it bad?" he stammered out. "Oh, it was full of nasty-looking black spots!" was the reply. Proudly, and in the consciousness of rectitude, did that good pastry-cook draw himself up to his full height, and rejoin in these words, delivered with grave emphasis, "We use vanille, not flavoured spirits of wine, at this establishment."

I must just give you a recipe for poulet aux concombres while I remember it. It is a delicious dish:—

By the time your fricasseed chicken is ready, you will have prepared some boiled cucumbers (ten minutes in boiling water are sufficient to cook them). Make a white sauce with stock or milk, according to taste, a spoonful of flour, the yolk of an egg, and season with pepper, salt, nutmeg, thyme. Arrange the pieces of cucumber and chicken in symmetrical fashion in a round dish, pour the sauce over the whole, and serve, sprinking the dish with minced parsley, after [illegible] some triangular pieces of fried

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the [illegible] ING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the Clubs and Messes obtain their supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For List of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
13, Forbes Street, Fort.

PRICE LIST OF WINES, BEER, &c.

		Qts.	Pints.
CHAMPAGNE,			
Heidsieck's Dry Monopole	Per doz. Rs.	55 0	Rs. 29 0
Jules Mumm's	,,	40 5	22 0
STILL HOCKS.			
Laubenheimer	Per doz.	16 0	9 0
Deidesheimer	,,	16 0	9 0
Geisenheimer	,,	18 0	10 0
Leibfraumilch	,,	21 0	11 8
Steinwein	,,	21 0	..
Hochheimer Berg	,,	24 0	13 0
Rudesheimer	,,	27 0	14 8
Marcobrunner	,,	30 0	16 0
Queen Victoria Berg	,,	34 0	...
SHERRY.			
Amontillado, old and of excellent flavor	Per doz.	30 0	..
Madeira, superior	,,	28 0	..
Dinner Sherry	,,	24 0	..
Extra Quality	,,	15 0	..
CLARET.			
Petit Madoc, superior	Per doz.	9 8	5 0
St. Julien	,,	10 0	5 8
Chateau La Rose	,,	24 0	13 0
Chateau Margaux	,,	30 0	16 0
STILL BURGUNDY.			
Volnay	Per doz.	21 0	...
Chambertin	,,	27 0	...
BEER.			
Bass's Beer, bottled by Stone	Per doz.	5 12	3 12
McEwan's Beer	,,	4 8	3 8
Bass's Beer, bottled by Barton and Co.	,,	4 14	3 0
Vienna Beer	,,	6 4	4 2
Kaiser Bier	,,	5 12	3 12
Guinness's Stout, bottled by Burke	,,	5 12	3 12
GIN, HOLLANDS AND RUM.			
London Gin (Booth's Old Tom)	Per doz.	17 0	..
Swaine & Boord's Old Tom	,,	16 0	..
Geneva Gin, per case of 15 flasks	,,	26 0	..
Finest Old Jamaica Rum	,,	21 0	..
BRANDIES.			
Exshaw's No. 1	Per doz.	37 0	..
Do. No. 2	,,	23 0	..
Hennessy's ***	,,	36 0	..
Do. **	,,	33 0	..
Do. *	,,	30 0	..
Barton's * (Peg Brandy)	,,	22 0	..
Do. ** (Full flavored)	,,	26 0	..
Do. *** (Invalids' Brandy)	,,	30 0	..
Charles Lervoire's Finest Cognac ** very old	,,	34 0	..
WHISKY.			
James Watson and Co. Fine old Scotch Whisky	Per doz.	20 0	..
Old Vatted Glenlivet, (Andrew Usher's)	,,	22 0	..
Do. do. do. (Special Reserve)	,,	24 0	...
PORTS.			
Barton's Best Invalid	Per doz.	21 0	..
Oporto	,,	18 0	..
Fort, usual quality	,,	15 0	..
LIQUEURS AND SUNDRIES.			
Benedictine	Per bottle	3 0	...
Chartreuse, Yellow	,,	5 0	...
Do. Green	,,	6 0	...
Creme de Noyeau	,,	2 8	1 8
Maraschino de Zara	,,	3 0	1 12
Curacao	,,	..	1 12
Dr Seigert's Angostura Bitters	per doz.	22 0	
Vermouth	,,	15 0	...
Ginger Wine (Crabbie's)	,,	15 0	..

Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

BARTON & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
9, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT.
Bombay, 1st Oct. 1884.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in ½-lb. Packets, by Grocers, labelled thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON, ENGLAND.
ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
CHAMPAGNE.		
Italian Champagne	Rs. 21 0	Rs. ...
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	,, 52 0	...
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	,, 55 0	,, 58 0
Gutrand Fils & Co.'s Carte Blanche	,, 33 0	...
Cuvee de Choix Champagne	,, 48 0	...
Dry Elite ,,	,, 48 0	,, 50 0
First Quality Dry	,, 40 0	,, 42 0
From Messrs. Deutz and Geldermann, Ayen Champagne.		
Carte Blanche, dry	Rs. 32 0	Rs. 34 0
Cabinet India, very dry	,, 37 0	,, 39 0
Goldlack, extra	,, 42 0	,, 44 0
MOSELLE. From A. Dupille, Macau Medoc.		
Josephshoefer (still)	Rs. 24 0	Rs. ...
STILL HOCKS. From G. M. Pabstmann, Sohn, Mayence.		
Laubenheimer	Rs ..	Rs. 19 0
Deidesheimer	,, 17 0	,, 20 0
Geisenheimer	,, ..	,, 21 0
Leibfraumilch	,, ..	,, 25 0
Steinwein	,, 22 0	,, ...
Hochheimer Berg	,, 26 0	,, 29 0
Rudesheimer	,, ..	,, 29 0
Marcobrunner	,, ..	,, 33 0
Queen Victoria Berg	,, 36 0	,, ...
From Otto Prumm, Mayence.		
Moselblümchen	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 1 0
Niersteiner	..	,, 16 0
Hochheimer	..	,, 19 0
Brauneberger	,, 16 0	...
Liebfraumilch	..	,, 22 0
Berncasteler-Rosenberg	,, 19 0	,, 22 0
Rudesheimer	,, 21 0	...
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	,, 29 0	,, 32 0
Steinberger	,, 29 0	,, 32 0
Scharzhofberger	,, 35 0	,, 38 0
Johannisberger	,, 36 0	,, 39 0
FRENCH WHITE WINES. From A. Dupille, Macau Medoc.		
Sauterne	Rs. 19 0	...
From Messrs. Munzer & Spann, Bordeaux.		
Haut Sauterne	,, 22 0	Rs. 25 0
MARSALA WINES.		
Marsala Wine	Rs. 14 0	...
Do. do. Superior	,, 16 0	...
CLARETS. From Messrs H. & C. Balaresque, Bordeaux.		
Chateau de Frauds	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 16 0
Les Canons	,, 17 0	,, 19 0
Chateau Leoville	,, 20 0	...
Chateau Lafitte	,, 24 0	...
From A. Dupille, Macau Medoc.		
Listrac Medoc	Rs. 15 0	...
Cru de Barreyre	,, 19 0	...
Chateau La Begorce	,, 24 0	...
From Messrs. Munzer & Spann, Bordeaux.		
Medoc	Rs. 11 0	Rs. ...
St. Estephe	,, 13 0	,, 15 0
Haut Canon	,, 14 0	,, 17 0
Margaux	...	,, 19 0
From Messrs. Brandenburg Freres, Bordeaux.		
St. Estephe	Rs. 13 0	...
St Julien	,, 28 0	...
From J. Rommer & Sohn—Wien.		
Hungarian Claret	Rs. 18 0	...
Chateau Romer	,, 17 0	...
BRANDY.		
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 22 0	—
Cognac, Fine Champagne, Red Bars M. & Spann	,, 26 0	—
Cognac, Gold labels, blue capsules, A.L. Boiteau & Co.	,, 30 0	—
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy***	,, 36 0	—
BURGUNDY. From A. Dupille, Macau Medoc		
Volnay	Rs. 22 0	...
Chamberlin	,, 28 0	...
WHISKY.		
Bon Accord	Rs. 22 0	..
Finest Old Scotch Whisky	,, 22 0	..
Thistle Blend Whisky***	,, 25 0	..
BEER.		Per doz. pints.
St. Pauli	Rs. 6 8	Rs. 4 4
Pilsener Beer	,, 6 0	,, 4 0
Lagerbier	,, 5 0	,, ...
Kaiser Beer	,, 6 0	,, 4 0
Export Beer	,, 5 8	,, ...
Romford Light Bitter Beer	,, 6 0	,, 4 8
India Pale Ale	,, 5 0	,, 3 0
SUNDRIES.	Per doz. quarts.	Per doz. pints.
Vin d'Harib (Bitters)	Rs. 36 0	Rs. ...
Finest Kummuel	,, 30 0	...
Italian Vermouth	,, 18 0	...
Do. do. Superior	,, 20 0	...
Do. do. Finest	,, 21 0	...
Resi Italian Oil, (Flutes)	,, ...	,, 6 0
Do. do. Pints	...	,, 6 0
Aromatic Magon bitters	,, 14 0	...
Fortuna Caloric Punsch	,, 15 0	...
Cherry Cordial	,, 15 0	...
		Per Doz.
Fortuna Taffel Akvavit		Rs. 15 0
Fortuna Koruman Braendevin		,, 18 0
Finest Copenhagen Kummel		,, 20 0
Old St. Croix Rum		,, 20 0
Finest St. Croix Rum		,, 22 0
Swiss condensed milk, in bottles		,, 4 0
Do. do. do. ,, tins, First Swiss Brand.		,, 5 0
Do. do. do. ,, Bab		,, 5 0

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

		Rs. a.
Swedish Butter	per 1 lb. tin	1 1
Danish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin	1 3
Do. do.	per ½ lb. tin	0 10½
Do. Prime Preserved	per 1 lb. tin	1 1
Do. do.	per 2 lb. tin	2 4

Nett Cash.

From L. Gradler and Hartwig, Gotha.

	per 2 lb. tin.	Per 1 lb. tin.
Truffel Leberwurst (Truffled Liver Sausages)	Rs. 1 8	Rs. 0 13
Mettwurst (cooked meat Sausages)	,, 1 6	,, 0 12
Cervelatwurst (Brain Sausages)	,, 1 6	,, 0 [illegible]
Asparagus	,, [illegible]	,, 1 8
Cut Asparagus in Water	,, 1 6	,, 0 12
White Pickled Cabbage	,, 1 0	,, 0 10
Red do. do.	,, 1 4	,, 0 12
Young French Beans in Water	,, 0 12	,, 0 7
Cellery	,, 0 14	,, 0 14
From Busch, Barnewitz & Co., Wolfenbuttel.		
Asparagus	Rs. 2 8	Rs. 1 8
Cellery	,, 0 14	,, 0 10
French Beans	,, 0 14	,, ...
Cut French Beans	,, 0 8	,, ...
Small Sapes[illegible]	,, 1 6	,, ..

TERMS.

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Cash payments for supplies of wine, &c. (Preserved Provisions excepted) carry a discount of 5 per cent.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row.
Bombay, 8th September, 1884.

NOTICES.

ST. MARGARET'S HALL, BOURNEMOUTH, England.—Misses EDMUNDS receive Gentlemen's daughters for complete Education. First class professors and resident foreign governesses. Full success in the Local Examinations. References kindly permitted to the Right Hon. H. FAWCETT, Postmaster General, JOHN ELPHINSTONE, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, and Dr. GEO. SINCLAIR, Kohlapur.

"LION" FIRE INSURANCE CO., Ld.
CAPITAL £1,300,000.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS of the above Company, and are prepared to take FIRE RISKS on every description of insurable property in Bombay and the Mofussil on the most liberal terms.

F. FISCHER & CO.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORMS TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in bottles by all Chemists.

NOTICE.

Messrs. HENRY S. KING CO.,
LONDON,
EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY
CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE,

Supplying Goods of equal quality and at the same prices. No Orders executed unless accompanied by a full Remittance.

ATKINSON'S PERFUMERY.

ESS. WHITE ROSE, STEPHANOTIS
WOOD VIOLET, GOLD MEDAL EAU
DE COLOGNE, EMPRESS OF INDIA
BOUQUET.

Sold everywhere.

THREE GOLD MEDALS—PARIS, 1878,
and CALCUTTA, 1884.
Observe Trade Mark.

J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond-street, London.

PERRY DAVIS VEGETABLE
PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son Manufacturers and Proprietors
Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE
AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND, And a complete mitigator of Pain, A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY.
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9, Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS,
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted some through the Bank.

CHARLES LOWELL, Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£250,000.

INTEREST ALLOWED,
On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.
On FIXED DEPOSITS for
12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.
6 do. 4 do. do.

All letters should be addressed, and remittances mad payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

EDGAR FOADEN,
Agent.

NOTICES.

BADHAM, PILE and Co., Limited.
SUCCESSORS TO
P. GRANT AND SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
6, HORNBY-ROAD, BOMBAY.

A GENTLEMAN with several years' Indian journalistic experience is open to an engagement, either to undertake the entire conduct of any journal or as Joint, Assistant, or Sub-editor.

No objection to take up the management or superintendence of any Press or News Office. Advertiser understands thoroughly the minutiæ of every department of a Printing Office and carries with him a good business connection. First-class references. Address "A. Z.," care of General Post Office, Calcutta.

SCOTT [illegible] Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yards (single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.) The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

The descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST

will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta

FOR SALE, Messrs. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose Blastin Powder in kegs of 25 lbs.		per kegs.	
Do.	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
Do.	FO	do.	do.
lb. tins		cases of 25 lbs.	per doz. bl.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
lb. tins	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
Do.	A W/1 American	do.	do
Do.	U S Rifle	do.	do.
Do.	No. 6 Cannister	do.	per case.

HEBTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co., Agents.
Apollo Street, May 12, 1881.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY,
(SOCIETE D'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, Fcs. 6,500,000.
OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION!
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS
OUR GRAMME MACHINES have shown the BEST results at all Government Trials, at Woolwich, &c.

ELECTRIC MACHINES, for 10 Incandescent Lamps			.. Rs.	350
Do.	40	do.	,,	750
Do.	for 6 arc lights	2,000 Candles, each.	,,	1,200
Do.	8 do.	500 do.	,,	1,200
Do.	20 do.	500 do.	,,	2,000

SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.
PATENT WICK CARBONS give a steadier light than any other Carbons.
JABLOCHKOFF CANDLES improved-make.
INSULATED CABLE, GLOBES and other accessories.
NOTE:—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents and do not present the dangers of other system.

F. FISCHER,
Agent and General Manager.
41, Meadow-street

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

PROPRIETORS,
THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
EXPORT AGENTS.
BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman-street, London;
NEWBERY and SONS, 37, Newgate-street, London;
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London;
SANGER and SONS, Oxford-treet, London;
And all the London Wholesale Houses.
AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY,
SMITH, STANISTREET and Co.; BATHGATE and Co., Calcutta.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER and Co.; BOLTON and Co.
AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,
BARRIE Co.; DE BEAUX and Co.; SCOTT MASCURINE and Co.
AGENT FOR RANGOON,
THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

STEEL BOILERS.

DANIEL ADAMSON & CO.,
ENGINEERS AND BOILER-MAKERS,
DUKINFIELD, NEAR MANCHESTER, ENGLAND

ORIGINAL PATENTEES OF
THE ADAMSON FLANGE SEAM FLUE
Of which many thousands are now in use, and also of
BOILERS HAVING ALL RIVET HOLES DRILLED IN POSITION
AFTER PLATES ARE BENT INTO FORM.
BOILERS of all types, in STEEL or IRON
With all rivet holes drilled by special system.

DANIEL ADAMSON & Co. have, for the last TWENTY YEARS, made STEEL BOILERS A SPECIALITY and have over

2,300 STEEL BOILERS
Now working at pressures from 50 lbs. to 300 lbs. per square inch.

ENGINES of all descriptions, THE WHEELOCK AUTOMATIC EXPANSION ENGINE, Centennial Medal and Diploma, Philadelphia, 1876; Grand Prize, Paris, 1878 and First Prize, Cincinnati, 1880, in competition with the Corliss and other Automatic expansion Engines,

Established] THE ONLY OLD ESTABLISHED FIRM OF THIS NAME [1851

Sole Agent—F. W. SHALLIS,
CONSULTING AND HYDRAULIC ENGINEER,
23, Apollo-street Bombay.

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* cured me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270 Regent St., London.
Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.
AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co.; KEMP AND Co.; ROGERS AND Co.; BOLTON AND Co., Bombay; and all respectable Firms in India.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

JOHN MORGAN & Co.,
ARMY TAILORS,
5, ALBEMARLE STREET, PICCADILLY, LONDON, W.

Regret to find that many of their Customers have been caused much annoyance and disappointment by circulars from firms of almost similar name leading them to suppose that they had removed their business.

It is therefore necessary to protect themselves, and due to their very large and much valued connection amongst Officers and Gentlemen of the Indian Services, that they should state that they still carry on their business at their old and only address,

No. 5, ALBEMARLE STREET, PICCADILLY, LONDON, W., where the measures and patterns of their customers are all registered—

JOHN MORGAN & Co.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND COMPANY, LD.,

LATE ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND COMPANY
ENGINEERS, BOILERMAKERS, SHIP & MILL-WRIGHTS, IRON-FOUNDERS, AND CONTRACTORS,

MANUFACTURERS of every description of Wrought and Cast Iron Work. Importers of all classes of Machinery, Sole Agents for the celebrated "Valvoline" Cylinder and Machine Oil. Plans and Estimates supplied on application.

WE have always ON SALE Fire Bricks and Clay, Patent Linen Belting and Fasteners Alimentative Compound, Seamless Flax Hose, Asbestos Packing, Millboard and Cement, Diamond and Silver Steel, Spring Steel, and Engineer's Requisites of all kinds.

WORKS AND OFFICES:—MAZAGON.
ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND HEPWORTH,
Secretaries and Managers.

TO SPORTSMEN.

CHAS. LANCASTER, the maker of the celebrated SMOOTH OVAL-BORE RIFLES, has appointed Messrs. N. V. CURRANEE and Co., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, his Agents and has forwarded to them the following weapons for sale:—

D. B. B. L. Express miniature Rifle, 360 bore, No. 4845, of the best quality with fittings complete, in leather case ... ...Rs. 1,135
D. B. B. L. Express Rifle, 500 bore, No. 5148, fittings, in leather case ... ,, 725
D. B. B. L. Hammerless Gun, colonial quality, 12 bore, No. 5334, fittings, in case ,, 575
D. B. B. L. Gun, colonial quality, 12 bore, No. 5338, do. do. ... ,, 400

THREE MEDALS were awarded to Mr. LANCASHTER at the recent CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.

THE CARNAC IRON WORKS COMPANY

Have the following machinery in stock for immediate delivery:—

Contractor's Pumps, 2½ in. 3 in., and 4 in.
Manual Fire Engine for 22 men.
SLathes, 7½ in. centre, 8 ft. bed.
Slotting Machines 4 in. stroke.
Phaping Machines, 15 in. stroke, 8 ft. bed.
Rlaning Machines, 5 ft. 6 in. by 5 ft. 6 in. by 12 ft.
Radial Drilling Machines, 7 ft. arm.
Vadial Pillar Drilling Machines.
Sertical Pillar Drilling Machines.
Double-geared Pillar Drilling Machines.
Dteam Hammers, 10 cwts.
Baker's Combined Engine and Blower.
Punching and Shearing Machines.
Haley's Jacks, 15 tons.
Shank's Patent Portable Sugarcane Mills.
Belting (Cotton and Leather).
Ruston Proctor& Co.'s 12 H. P. Horizontal Engine.

Robey and Co.'s Patent Thrashing Machine.
Do. Horizontal Fixed Engines, 14, 16 and 20 H. P.
Do. Patent Fixed Engine and Boiler combined, 12 and 16 H. P.
Do. Portable Engines, 8, 10 and 12 H. P.
Do. Patent Vertical Engine and Boiler combined, 8 H. P.
Gwynne's Patent Centrifugal Pumps, 12 in.
Roof Trusses, Wrought-iron, 60 ft. span.
Ornamental Iron Shed, 40 ft. span by 80 feet.
Special Light Draught Twin Screw Steam Launch, 3 ft. by 11 ft. 6 in., 18 in. draught, speed 9½ miles an hour.
Galvanised Iron Dust Cart.
Watering Cart.
Iron Night-soil Cart

FINLAY MUIR & CO.,
AGENTS.

HIGHEST AWARD, CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.
GOLD MEDAL & FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS.
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

THE
CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES,
BY FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,

ARE unquestionably the best of the kind imported in India, and can be safely recommended as TRULY TRUSTWORTHY AND DURABLE Timekeepers.

These Watches are built on the soundest scientific principles, and expense has been spared there only where it does not interfere with the working qualities of the watch, such, for instance, as by substituting a german-silver case for a silver one, and by setting aside all useless ornamentation.

These Watches are of medium size in a silver-like white metal case, which will not change its colour by wear; the works are keyless and protected inside by a class dome. It being unnecessary to open the watch for winding or setting the gands, the same being keyless, the covers are made to shut very tight, so that the hatch is fully dust-proof.

These Watches, we daresay, if used with ordinary care and cleaned once every two or three years, will give a 15 years' good service.

They are in stock as described below, and are replenished by weekly arrivals:—

In open Crysta face case ....Rs. 25
In Hunting .... ,, 30
In Semi-hunting .... ,, 35
In Open face guaranteed water-tight case .... ,, 35

Packing free. *Sent Post-free to any station in India.* Guarantee 2 years.

CAUTION.—Watches of inferior quality having recently been brought into the market from various quarter under similar names, we beg to inform the public that we engrave or stamp our name on our Watches.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED,

MILLINERS, DRESS-MAKERS, TAILORS, HOSIERS, HATTERS,
DRAPERS, GLOVERS, BOOT AND SHOE-MERCHANTS,
AND GENERAL PROVIDERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

JUST UNPACKED

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S
LAWN-TENNIS SHOES.

White, Brown, and Navy Blue, Rs. 5-15 per pair.

These shoes have been made to our special order, and we can therefore confidently recommend them as being the cheapest and most durable, ever offered to the public in India.

JUST UNPACKED

UMBRELLAS.
GENTLEMEN'S SILK UMBRELLAS.

Rs. 6-15, Rs. 7-15, and Rs. 10-12 each.

The ribs and fores of these Umbrellas are well secured. When open they are firm, when closed they fold up close. The handles are of the latest and most stylish patterns. Altogether they are particularly neat in appearance.

WM. SILLITOE, Secretary and Manager.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, [illegible] promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co.

FIRE AND LIFE.
LIVERPOOL AND LONDON A
GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS. £6,673,204
INCOME FOR 1883 .... £1,778,419
INCREASE IN 1883, £100,670.
Life Bonus 35s. per cent. for quinquennium ending 1883.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY
FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous Rates.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India, to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Prite Bondsmen.

The Security of Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officer under Government and Public Companies.

Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.

Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.

Premiums periodically reduced.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Secretary.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to £4,842,054 14s. 3d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1882 .... [illegible]
,, 1883 .... [illegible]

LIFE BRANCH.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in Civil employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on adult, and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 1½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,879,159

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1867 .... £1,406,581 17 2 | 1877 .... £2,758,042 19
1872 .... £2,318,210 11 5 | 1882 .... [illegible]

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company,
6, Hummum treet.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs.	10,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances) CAPITAL	,,	9,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	8,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	8,000,000
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	,,	5,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL	,,	2,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL	,,	3,7[illegible],000
MARINE INSURANCE.		
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs.	3,[illegible],000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	3,[illegible],000

FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on applic

VOLKART BROTHERS, Age

ALLIANCE BRITISH & FOREIGN
AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY
ESTABLISHED 1824.
CAPITAL—£5,000,000.
BOARD OF DIRECTION.

Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., F. R. S., *Presid*
James Alexander, Esq.
Charles George Barnett, Esq.
James Fletcher, Esq.
Right Hon. G. J. Goschen, M. P.
[illegible] Gurney, Esq.
Samuel [illegible], Esq.
James Hel[illegible]
Richard Hoake, [illegible]
Sir Curtis M. Lampson, Bart.
Sampson Lucas, Esq.
Elliot Macnaghten, E
Thomas Masterman,
Joseph Mayer Mon
Sir Anthony De Roth Bart.
Baron Lionel N. De child.
Hugh Colin Smith, E
Thomas Charles S

AUDITORS.
Lord Edward Cavendish.
Right Hon. Lord Richard Grosvenor, M.
Francis Alfred Lucas, Esq.
N. M. De Rothschild, Esq., M. P.
Robert Lewis—*Secretary.*

FIRE RISKS.
In an eligible character are accepted at minimum rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The non-participating rates of premium for lives resident in India have been very materially and the undermentioned Agents are authorised upon Proposals submitted, to issue Polices, an Claims.

The Life Reserve Fund is over,
NINETY-FOUR LAKHS OF RUPEE
which (irrespective of, and in addition to, th Capital and the Fire Reserve Fund) being ab cent. of the sum assured under the Comp Policies, and besides this there is the guara subscribed Capital of not less than
FIVE CRORES OF RUPEES,
coupled with the personal responsibility of a body of wealthy Proprietors.
For detailed Prospectuses Forms of Pro apply to

REMINGTON & Co.
Agents for the Presidency of

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WIT
ORIENTAL LIFE OF

All that Experience has proved Practi Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assu be obtained with perfect safety,
COMBINED with the following
FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEA
Not granted by any other Company

1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meeting
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European R
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates of leaving any Port in India Ceylo

NEW BUSINESS DURING 188
1,670 PROPOSALS for .... Rs. 5

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURAN
Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTE

Age.	30	35	40
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Premium ...	21 5 4	24 8 9	28 10 9

Lower Safe Rates than any other O

6. Company young, and therefore free Liabilities; and Conditions liberal
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, H Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limit of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per c
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Managemen
13. Monthly Audit by two Members.
14. Lapsed Policies Revived withou
15. Policy-holders can appoint theirow Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged a suit Assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause a Forfeiture after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Child law protected from Demands of C
20. 80 per cent. of Premia invested Policy-holders with the Official Bombay.

"THE 'ORIENTAL,' BY ITS CAREFUL AND EC MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CO OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY."

Intending Assurers or Investors—N European—are invited to compare the H Conditions of the "Oriental" with those other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, and Forms, Reports and Full Particul application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I
Manager and Actuary.
HEAD OFFICE, 9 Elphinstone Circle, Bom
Or any of the Agents in India.

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.

Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.
GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA OF THE FINEST QUALITY,
WITHOUT SUGAR OR ADMIXTURE.

COCOATINA is the best Cocoa for INDIA and the COLONIES, *keeping for years in all climates*, being in a concentrated form. Made instantaneously with boiling water, and palatable without milk.

The FACULTY pronounce it the "most nutritious, perfectly digestible beverage for *Breakfast, Luncheon*, or *Supper*;" and invaluable for Invalids and Young Children. Being absolutely "all Cocoa," with the excess of fat extracted, is four times the strength of preparations thickened yet weakened with arrowroot, starch, &c., and in reality cheaper than such mixtures, a teaspoonful to a breakfast cup costing less than one halfpenny.

Celebrated for remarkable Sustaining Properties. Specially adapted for Early Breakfasts.
Adopted as a Medical Comfort in the Royal Navy.
Retailed by Chemists, Grocers, &c., in Air-tight Tins, at 1s. 6d., 3s., 5s. 6d., &c.
WHOLESALE BY THE SOLE PROPRIETORS,
H. SCHWEITZER & Co., 10, Adam Street, Strand, London, W.C.
AND ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.
Annual Sale, 8,000,000 Jars.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, Brit. Med. Jour., &c.*

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

CAUTION.—Genuine ONLY with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label. The title "Baron Liebig" and his photograph having been lately largely used by dealers having no connection with Baron Liebig, the public are hereby informed that the Liebig Company are the only manufacturers who are able to offer the article with Baron Liebig's guarantee of genuineness.

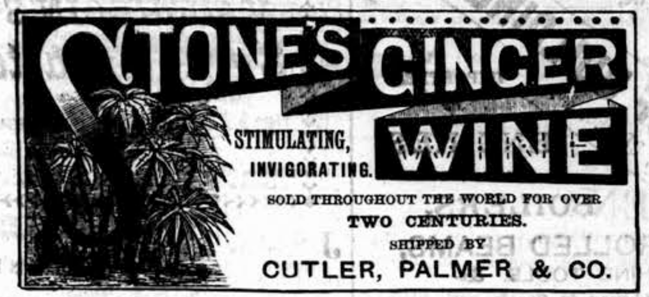
Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness.
Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co., Limited, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

SCOTT BROS., HALIFAX, ENGLAND.

MAKERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF ENGINEERS' MACHINE TOOLS & WOOD-WORKING MACHINERY.

A LARGE VARIETY OF ALL KINDS IN STOCK READY FOR DELIVERY.
Catalogues may be had from Mr. F. W. SHALLIS, Apollo Street, Bombay.



STONE'S GINGER WINE

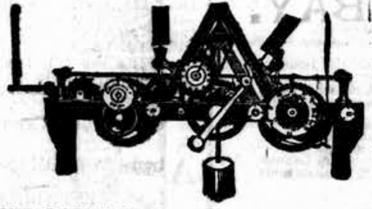
STIMULATING, INVIGORATING.
SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD FOR OVER TWO CENTURIES.
SHIPPED BY
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

ENGLISH WATCHES AND CLOCKS,

DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS,

LUND AND BLOCKLEY,

Makers of the BOMBAY UNIVERSITY (RAJABAI) CLOCK AND CHIMES,



TO THE QUEEN-EMPRESS,
THE MPERIAL FAMILY OF RUSSIA,
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
THE ROYAL FAMILY,
THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY,
THE ADMIRALTY,
&c., &c.,

IPART ROW, WEST, BOMBAY. 42, PALL MALL, LONDON.
FACTURERS OF CHIMING, MUSICAL, AND PERPETUAL CALENDAR CLOCKS
LARGE TOWER AND CHURCH CLOCKS,
For Dials from 3 feet 6 inches to 50 feet in Diameter.
FRENCH CLOCKS by the best Manufacturers, examined and guaranteed.
Repairs of all kinds executed in Bombay.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—

Lea & Perrins

without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.

Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

SAMUEL CLARKE'S

PATENT

YRAMID NURSERY LAMP FOOD WARMERS.

DIRECTIONS FOR USING THE PATENT PYRAMID FOOD WARMERS AND NIGHT LIGHTS.

The food which is required to be kept hot, to be placed in the porcelain panakin, and water in the tin vessel—just sufficient to admit of the porcelain panakin being placed therein. Care should be taken in lighting the Night Lights not to injure the top, which is a protection for the wick, but simply apply a lighted match or taper, and allow the material to melt away.

No. 1	Holds Half-pint Food, besides Water	... Rs.	3 4 0 each.
No. 2.	„ Three-quarters Pint Food „	... „	3 12 0 „
No. 3.	„ One Pint Food „	... „	4 8 0 „
Clarke's Pyramid Night Lamps...	...	... „	1 0 0 „
„	Pyramid Night Lights in Boxes containing Eight Lights, burn Nine Hours ...	„	1 0 0 per box

The Lamps have been under the patronage of the Royal and Imperial Families of England, Germany, and Russia, for the last thirty years. They are peculiarly suited for *India*, where it is so desirable to dispense with fires. All mothers find them invaluable both in the nursery and sick room.

ured by the Patentee, SAMUEL CLARKE, Patent Pyramid Night Light Works, Child's Hill, London

N.B.—See that the Patentee's Name is on the Lamp.

ICAL AND HORIZONTAL TEAM ENGINES.

LAR & BAND SAW BENCHES.

PORTABLE ENGINES
(ON TWO WHEELS)
For Hilly Districts and Rough Roads.

E. S. HINDLEY,
11, Queen Victoria St.,
LONDON, E.C.
Catalogues on Application.

ugh Shippers or Remittance on London House.

"SERIOUS REFLECTIONS

AND OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE.
BY THE LATE
GEORGE-ABERIGH MACKAY
UNDER THE NOM DE PLUME
OF
OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN
300 pages; Demy 8vo. Cloth-bound
Price Rs. 2-8.

Copies can be had at the Bombay Gazette Office.

EDMOND CHARPIE & CO.,

WATCHMAKERS, &c.,
MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY,
MAY CONFIDENTLY

RECOMMEND THE FOLLOWING

STRONG, NEAT AND EXCELLENT TIME-KEEPERS.

1. THE CELEBRATED ROBERT'S PATENT LEVER Keyless full-jewelled Watch, in strong neat Nickel-silver case, open-faced crystal front, as supplied with satisfaction to the *Indian State Railways* and *Her Majesty's Indian Army* ... ... Rs. 25
2. THE HUNTING SILVER PATENT LEVER ¾ plate full-jewelled Watch ... ... „ 28
3. THE HUNTING STERLING SILVER ENGLISH LEVER movement capped and jewelled Watch ... ... „ 45
4. THE HUNTING GOLD 18-Carat PATENT LEVER ¾ plate full jewelled Watch ... ... „ 80

All with two years' written guarantee, and forwarded free by Post to any part of India per V. P. Parcel.

EDMOND CHARPIE & Co.,

WATCHMAKERS, &c.,
MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE AT THE CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL AND BURT,

444, OXFORD STREET LONDON.

BOOTS POST FREE FROM LONDON TO INDIA.

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.

	Superior in style and excellent in quality,	Finest quality we can produce,
Calf Elastic Walking Boots. Patent Elastic Dress Boots. Parade Elastic Boots, Patent or Calf. Balmoral Boots. Button Boots.	25s.	35s.

Grain Hide Shooting Boots, 42s.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES POST FREE.

LADIES' WALKING BOOTS.

ELASTIC OR TO BUTTON.

Excellent quality, much approved ...	... 18s. 6d.
Very superior	... 21s. 0d.
Finest possible quality ...	... 25s. 0d.
Satin, Kid, and Patent "Louise" Evening Shoes	... 10s. 6d.
Morocco Oxford House Shoes ...	... 5s. 6d.
Do. with French heels ...	... 7s. 0d.
Grey Linen Slippers	... 3s. 6d.

FOR LONG WALKS.

HYGEIA BOOTS.

(Registered.)

With specially adapted Soles, Heels, Materials, and Form.
LADIES' 30s. GENTLEMEN'S 35s.

Fully described in New Catalogue. Every order, *accompanied by remittance for the price nett*, will be sent POST PAID, and if possible despatched by the first mail after its receipt.

The Hygeia Boots being so highly approved T. D. M. and B. are making Children's boots on the same principle.

A worn Boot or Shoe is the best possible guide for the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender, and sent separately from letter and remittance.

Cheques to be Crossed Bank of England.

Remittances may be made in Government of India notes, which will be taken at the highest current rate of Exchange.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT,
444, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

COLT'S REVOLVERS SHOT-GUNS AND MAGAZINE RIFLES

COLT'S DOUBLE-ACTION

GOVERNMENT ARMY REVOLVER, as supplied to H.M. WAR DEPARTMENT, takes the Service Ammunition.

COLT'S Single-Action ARMY PISTOL, as adopted by the UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, 450 cal.; a most powerful, accurate shooting pistol without unpleasant recoil.

COLT'S "FRONTIER PISTOL" .440 cal. takes the Colt and and Winchester Magazine Rifle Cartridge. This pistol is almost exclusively used in the Western States and Territories of North America.

COLT'S REVOLVERS and DERINGERS for House Protection and Travellers.

COLT'S 12-bore SHOT GUNS, especially suitable for India and the Colonies, for wild fowl or large game; to fire either shot or ball.

COLT'S MAGAZINE RIFLES AND CARBINES, .440 cal. Now ready. To be had through any respectable Gunmaker, or from

COLT'S FIREARMS MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
14, PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W.

SQUARE BOTTLE WHISKY.

FREE FROM FUSEL-OIL.
Everywhere in demand. No Breakages.
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY.
Price per dozen case Rs. 26, subject to Cash Discount.
CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
Sole Agents in Bombay.

DINNEFORD'S

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA

MAGNESIA

Of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.
N.B. ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

AGENTS—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

CARLTON RICHD. MATHEWS & CO'S CARLTON TRADE MARK WHISKEY

GOLD MEDAL,

CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

For Prices apply to CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India.
Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co. London.

ANDRE'S NEW VENTILATED "TERAI" HAT,

EXTRA QUALITY ONLY.

A SOFT DOUBLE HAT FOR GENTLEMEN AND LADIES RESIDING IN TROPICAL CLIMATES, ESPECIALLY SUITED FOR SPORTING, RIDING AND TRAVELLING.

ANDRE & Co., Hatters, 127, New Bond Street, London.

The "TERAI" HAT consists of two soft felt Wide-awakes with ventilated space between the crowns and broad brim. Can be worn single or double to suit temperature.

RECOMMENDATIONS from—
HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. LORD LYTTON, late Governor-General of India.
HIS GRACE THE RIGHT HON. THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM, late Governor of Madras.
HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. SIR W. H. GREGORY, late Governor of Ceylon.
HON. SIR JOHN STRACHEY, K.C.S.I., late Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces.
LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON. SIR H. RAMSAY, C.B., K.C.S.I., Commissioner of Kemaoon.
And many Ladies of the highest distinction.

CAUTION.—Purchasers must see that the lining bears the stamp "ANDRE & Co., 127, New Bond Street, London. Extra Quality, with the Royal Arms.

OLD by all the principal Merchants and Traders throughout India, Ceylon, &c.

ANDRE'S [illegible] PITH AND FELT SUN HATS, FELT AIR-CHAMBER HELMETS, &c.

CHAMPAGNE.

HEIDSIECK & CO.'S DRY MONOPOLE.

OF ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

SAMUEL RICHARDS & CO., LONDON—SOLE AGENTS FOR HEIDSIECK & CO., REIMS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, FORT, BOMBAY

TERMS, Rs. 5 PER DAY.

CERTIFICATES SINCE OPENED.

From MAJOR-GENERAL WM. CHAR. GOTT.—I was here for two days, and found the Hotel very clean and comfortable.

From SIR JOHN CAMPBELL, BARONET.—I have stayed in this Hotel with two Ladies for nearly a month it is a very good Hotel, and I am very much satisfied.

I have on two occasions since it was opened stayed at the Great Western Hotel, and have found it most comfortable It is the cleanest and best Hotel in Bombay, and its situation commands it to those who like myself require to be near all the Public offices.
E. M. PLAYFAIR, Major-General.

I have been very pleased with this Hotel. All my friends ought to stay here.
WM. GREEN, J. P., Kidder Minster.

I and my Family have stayed at the Great Western Hotel almost a fortnight, and have pleasure in stating my satisfaction of the accommodation in every way. Good table and unusual attention and civility.
J. COLLIER, Melbourne, Australia.

Having lived at the Great Western Hotel for nearly a month, I can recommend it as a very comfortable and well conducted Hotel. The rooms are clean and airy. The food good and the Manager most attentive.
GEO. MALCOLM, Major, Border Regiment.

POOR MAN'S FRIEND & PILLS

DR. ROBERTS' OINTMENT, called by the above name,
Is a Sovereign Remedy for

Bruises, Burns, Cancer, Chilblains, Cuts, Eruptions, Eyes Inflamed, Fistula, Gangrene, Pimples, Piles, Scorbutic Complaints, Skin Diseases, and Ulcerated Legs,

Even if of twenty years' standing.—Price, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s.

The PILULÆ ANTISCROPHULÆ or ALTERATIVE PILLS are confidently recommended for the cure of Scrophula (commonly called King's Evil), Scorbutic Ulcers, Leprosy, and are remarkably successful in that form of Skin Disease which shows itself in cracks in the skin of the hands, which are so painful and so difficult to heal. They are also a valuable Family Aperient. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 22s.

Prepared by BEACH and BARNICOTT, Bridport, and Sold by all Chemists.

JOHN MOIR & SON, LIMITED,

LONDON,
AWARDED

NINETEEN GOLD MEDALS,

FOR SUPERIOR QUALITY OF

WHOLE-FRUIT JAMS AND SOUPS,

BOTH IN WHITE GLASS.
BOTTLED FRUITS, PICKLES, SAUCES, PRESERVED FISH, POTTED MEATS, PATES, &c.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE Is the only Patent Medicine of the kind awarded Certificate and Prize Medal at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE.

THE ONLY TRADE MARK—PHOSPHODYNE—UNDER ROYAL SANCTION.

Twenty Years' Successful Public Test, and thousands of unimpeachable Testimonials from all Parts of the World, and the Elite of the Medical Profession, establish DR. LALOR'S

PHOSPHODYNE THE PUREST and ONLY SAFE, PROMPT, and NEVER-FAILING PHOSPHORIC REMEDY for overworked Brain, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Wasting Diseases, Anxiety and Excitement, Nervous and Muscular Fatigue, Stomach and Liver Complaints, Urinary & Kidney Difficulties, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Morbid Conditions of the System, dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces.

PHOSPHODYNE Whilst pleasant to the taste and agreeable to the Stomach, is the best Blood Purifier ever Discovered. It cleanses the most Vitiated System from every Trace of Scrofulous Humours, Mercurial and Hereditary Blood Poison, Increases the Appetite, facilitates Digestion, gives Calm and Refreshing Sleep, Exhilarates the Spirits, and tends to pour into the Veins Pure Rich Healthy Blood, and will Infuse with New Life the Weakest Invalid or Shattered Constitution.

PHOSPHODYNE Thoroughly Invigorates the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles, Re-energises the Failing Functions of Life by supplying the Phosphoric or Lively Animating Elements of Life which have been wasted, and thus imparts Renewed Energy and Fresh Vitality to the Exhausted Nervo-Electric Force, Promoting Cheerfulness, Courage and great Activity of Intellect.

PHOSPHODYNE Rapidly Cures every form of Nervous Debility, Brain Wreckage Paralysis, Impotence, Nervous, Heart, Liver, Kidney and Blood Diseases, from whatever cause. Stimulating all the Vital Functions of the Human System, without leaving any after-feeling of Lassitude or Reaction. Invaluable to Professional Men, Students, and all Literary Workers.

PHOSPHODYNE Increases Vital Heat, Supports Life in a manner almost Miraculous and thus Prevents CHOLERA, Chills, Fevers, and other Malarial Poisons.

Extracts on the CURATIVE POWERS of Dr. LALOR'S Phosphodyne.

"It is a necessary constituent of all Healthy Nerve Structure, and is of great service in conditions of Low Nervous Vigour. It is peculiarly efficient in sustaining the energies of persons about to undergo any unusual exertions either physical or mental, involving severe trial of the powers."—O. C. GIBBS, M.D.

"The Brain and Spinal Marrow contains Phosphorus largely, and it seems to me that the Phosphodyne supplied e deficiency when it is necessary. I have known cases of great physical prostration favourably relieved by this eparation."—H. B. MILLARD, M.D.

"It is a powerful assistant to the digestive process."—R. APPLETON, M. D.

"It assists the natural changes of the Blood."—DR. DICKSON.

"It assists the liberation of Carbonic Acid in the system."—E. L. YEOMANS, M.D.

"It assists the Nutritive and Reparative functions."—M. EWELL, M.D.

"Instead of taking opium, as formerly, to increase my mental abilities, I now use your Phosphodyne of Vital Elixir, and find my brain *exhilarated* without being exhausted."—Rev. E. JONES, Swansea.

"SIR.—Your Preparation has indeed made a new man of me. But it has done something else. It seems to give me a *retrospective* power—my *memory* is clearer—all the incidents of youth are remembered with distinctness either am I now *dreary* or *dull*, but lively, more energetic, and I fancy, *quicker-witted* than before."—J. B. SEVENS, Esq., Roehampton.

"Phosphorus is the life-giving element of the blood, and the thought-giving power of the brain." "Invaluable as a stimulant and brain tonic." PHOSPHODYNE "Produces apetite and a healthy digestion." "The Brain, Heart, and Lungs act with more vigour, and the secretions and excretions are increased. It accelerates the pulsations of the arteries, and is indispensable in old age."—J. ROBERTS, M.D.

The Enormous Sale and very remarkable Cures effected by DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE have induced number of Physicians to prescribe and use it in their own families, and in several of the London Hospitals.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is sold in Bottles, at 4s. 6d. and 11s., by all Chemists and Druggists throughout India.

Full Printed Directions, for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above Diseases, are enclosed with each Bottle.

Manufactured only at
DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, SOUTH HILL PARK ROAD, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, N. W.

BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS.—*NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS* every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners. The great Popularity of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has raised up several Miserable Imitations in India and the Colonies. See that the above words are on the Government Stamp before you purchase.

AGENTS—TREACHER & CO.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

NOTICES.

TRADE MARK.

VALVOLINE

TO CONSUMERS OF CYLINDER OIL.

BAIRD'S PATENT SIGHT FEED LUBRICATORS save 40 per cent. of oil. To be had from ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., Limited, Mazagon.

READ BROTHERS, LONDON. THE DOG'S HEAD BOTTLING.

In The English High Court of Judicature.

THE "BULL DOG'S HEAD" BRAND.

(Bass's Ale & Guinness's Stout.)

READ BROTHERS, of London, request purchasers of their Bottled Ale and Stout to ask for "THE DOG'S HEAD BRAND" because another and totally distinct Bottler uses the figure of a Bull Dog, and thus two bottlings of entirely different character may both be called "BULL DOG."

The original "Bull Dog" mark is the registered property of READ BROTHERS, and their bottling still often goes by that name, but the title of "DOG'S HEAD BRAND" is theirs exclusively and is the only one that is protected by the Injunction of the Lords Justices of England.

SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY:
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

GENUINE EMERY.

BRUNSWICK BLACK.

ACTON AND BORMAN, LONDON.

ACTON'S "PROTECTOR" KNIFE POLISH

A SILVER SURFACE PRODUCED IMMEDIATELY ON CUTLERY, WITHOUT WEAR, FRICTION OR DUST. PACKETS 3d. TINS 6d. 1s. & 2s. EACH. DEPOT: 72 SHOE LANE, LONDON.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED
BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.
OVERWHELMING TESTIMONY ACCOMPANIES EVERY BOTTLE PROVING THIS TO BE
THE GREATEST MEDICINE EVER DISCOVERED.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases
Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all impure matter
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS.

Read the following:—

"North-street, Audenshaw (near Manchester),
"January 10, 1882.

"It affords me great pleasure to add my testimony to the wonderful effects of your Blood Mixture, which has cured me of a very bad ulcerated foot and ankle. I had four wounds which prevented me following my occupation for four years, during which time I have been in five different infirmaries and under fifteen different doctors. I was at last induced to try your Blood Mixture, and after taking three small bottles I was able to go to work, and by the time I had taken nine or ten bottles I was completely cured. Make whatever use you like of this, for the benefit of other sufferers.—I am, yours respectfully
"JOHN WILLIAMS.

Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases. By ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

PROPRIETORS,
THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
TRADE MARK. BLOOD MIXTURE

EMERY CLOTH.

GLASS PAPER.

ACTON'S "ROYAL LUSTRE" BLACK LEAD

A LASTING & BRILLIANT POLISH PRODUCED IMMEDIATELY WITHOUT WASTE OR DUST. IN 1d. 2d. & 4d. PACKETS. EVERYWHERE. 72 SHOE LANE, LONDON.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT

PURELY VEGETABLE, Perfectly Harmless. Will reduce from two to five pounds per week; acts on the food in the stomach, preventing its conversion into Fat. BOTANIC MEDICINE Co., Proprietors, 3, New Oxford-street, London, England. Sold by all Chemists.

BEFORE. AFTER.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

ALL dealers are cautioned that any person selling Worm Tablets that bear labels similar to mine, render themselves liable to heavy penalties and serious law costs. My medicines are sold all over the world, and I will not allow them to be imitated.

I found a firm at Hong Kong, China, selling goods with a label like mine.—I proceeded against them, obtained a perpetual injunction, and they had to destroy all the labels, deliver up the goods, pay damages and my law costs (see "Keating v. Grossmann," Supreme Court of Hong Kong, Nov. 24th, Suit 27). I then proceeded against the makers, Germans, from whom they obtained the goods,—they have been condemned to pay costs, and prohibited from using any similar labels (see "Keating v. Hasche & Woge," Imperial Supreme Court of Germany July 13th, 1883).

My labels are trade marks, and this notice is a distinct warning that I will similarly prosecute any person making or selling goods bearing labels similar to mine; and I will pay a suitable reward to any person who enables me to take this course.

I annex facsimile of the genuine label:—

KEATING'S ANTHELMINTIC BON BON OR WORM TABLET.
St Paul's Church Yard London

THOMAS KEATING,
ST. PAUL'S LONDON.

THE GREAT REMEDY

For HEADACHE, SEA or BILIOUS SICKNESS, CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, LASSITUDE, LOW SPIRITS, HEARTBURN, and FEVERISH COLDS. Prevents and quickly Relieves or Cures the worst form of TYPHUS, SCARLET, JUNGLE, and other FEVERS, PRICKLY HEAT, SMALL-POX, MEASLES, ERUPTIVE or SKIN COMPLAINTS, and various other altered CONDITIONS of the BLOOD. "It

"SAVED MY LIFE"

"for the Fever had obtained a strong hold on me. In "few days I was quite well."—Extract from letter of C. Fitzgerald, Esq., Correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* in Albania, referring to

LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE.

In praise of which the Testimony of Drs. Morgan, Turley Stevens, Carr Jackson, and other eminent medical gentlemen, has been unqualified, as to its possession of most important elements calculated to restore and maintain Health with perfect vigour of Body and Mind.

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Dealers in Bottles, at various prices.

H. LAMPLOUGH, 113, Holborn, London, E.C.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

PIANOFORTES.

THE SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE.
Solid Mahogany, Rs. 850.
Ebonized, Rs. 900.

The above Piano obtained a FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE and MEDAL at the Calcutta Exhibition.

THE BIJOU PIANO.
Compass 5 Octaves, Rs. 300.

CATALOGUES of MUSIC and INSTRUMENTS POST FREE.

THE CANTANTE RESONANTE GRAND SQUARE PIANO.
Solid Walnut (plain) Rs. 650.
Solid Rosewood (overstrung) Rs. 750.

A LARGE VARIETY OF OTHER PIANOS ON HAND.

N.B.—All the above have IRON FRAMES, and are WARRANTED to stand the Indian climate.

PIANOS FOR HIRE OR ON THE EASY PURCHASE SYSTEM.
FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

PIANOS for HIRE in POONA and the Districts at reduced rates.

S. ROSE & Co., BOMBAY.

FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE

CURES: *FEVERS, Paroxysmal, Continued & Dengue; RHEUMATISM, SUNSTROKE, WINDSTROKE, SORE THROAT, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA.*

CURES: *AGUE, Ardent and Dengue FEVERS, CRAMP, COLIC, SNAKE BITES, GOUT, NEURALGIA, & PRICKLY HEAT.*

TRADE MARK

Sold everywhere in Bottles at 12 Annas; Rs. 1/8, Rs. 2/8, Rs. 6, & Rs. 10.

Full particulars as to use, &c., are published in this and the other leading Indian Papers on the 1st of every month.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENT FOR ALL INDIA AND THE ASIATIC EMPIRE,
F. T. ATKINS, ALLAHABAD, N.W.P.

LATEST IMPROVEMENTS IN SHAFTING AND COUPLINGS.

PATENT ROLLED SHAFTING requires no turning. It has a dark-blue skin—20% stronger than bright shafting, and at same time about half the cost.

BUTLER'S PATENT FRICTIONAL COUPLING requires no keys or bolts. Simplest Coupling yet introduced.

SOLE MAKERS: KIRKSTALL FORGE Co., LEEDS, ENGLAND.

HAMILTON & Co.,
JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS IN ORDINARY TO
H. E. SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, K.C.S.I., GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY (next door to National Bank),
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.

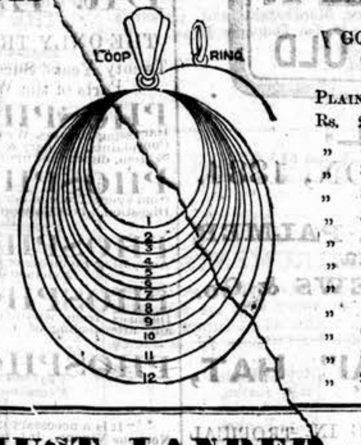
THE NEW AND
FASHIONABLE FLEXIBLE BAND NECKLET.

IN SILVER, Rs. 35, 30, 28, 18, 10

IN GOLD, Rs. 200, 185, 110, 90, 80, 55, 45.

A Large Assortment of Very Pretty Neck-Chains, of various Patterns, from Rs. 14 to 55.

DEAD GOLD AND SILVER LOCKETS.



SILVER LOCKETS.

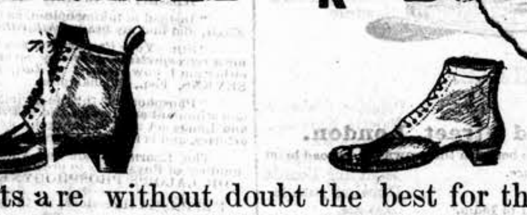
PLAIN. Rs.	No	ENGRAVED. Rs.
5	1	7
6	2	8
7	3	9
8	4	10
9	5	11
11	6	13
12	7	14
13	8	15
14	9	17
15	10	18
17	11	20
20	12	22

GOLD LOCKETS.

PLAIN. Rs.	No.	ENGRAVED. Rs.
23	1	25
26	2	28
30	3	33
33	4	36
38	5	42
42	6	46
48	7	52
54	8	58
60	9	64
66	10	72
80	11	85
95	12	100

JUST LANDED.

ANOTHER BATCH OF THE
CELEBRATED "K" BOOTS.



These Boots are without doubt the best for the Monsoon that have yet been introduced into this country. The demand is enormous; further proof of quality unnecessary. Rs. 18, Rs. 20, and Rs. 22-8 per pair.

DUNNETT & CO.,
BOOT-MAKERS,
BOMBAY.

CHRONOGRAPHS & RACING WATCHES
MANUFACTURED BY
POONA, 1, East-street. **C. MARCKS & CO.** BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade-road.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co. have pleasure in acquainting their numerous Constituents that the Chronographs and Racing Watches enumerated here below are in every respect RELIABLE, DURABLE, and THE MOST PERFECT TIME-KEEPERS EVER MADE:—

Best value obtainable anywhere, Rs. 125 net cash.

C. MARCKS & Co. BOMBAY & POONA

In case, with spare glass, spare main spring and a 2-years' guarantee.

	Rs.	A
The Illustration represents one of our Keyless Hunting Chronograph Watches in sterling silver case. The long seconds hand is an independent one with three actions, *viz.*, starting, stopping, and flying back to zero, all of which are effected by a pressure on the button projecting near the figure 12 of the dial. The escapement is a lever one fitted with COMPENSATION balance, so as to keep accurate time in ANY climate. Price, net cash	125	0
The same works in crystal case. Net cash	110	0
A large collection of high-class Chronograph Gold Watches always in stock, varying in price from Rs. 510 to	750	0
Watches with Chronograph hand at the back, of a cheaper quality, each at Rs. 75, 85, and	95	0

We are ready to exchange any of the above if, on receipt, not approved of. Repairs executed by the most experienced Workmen at very low prices.

C. MARCKS & COMPANY,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &c.,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

DONALD, HENESEY & COUPER,
ENGINEERS & IRON FOUNDERS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CONTRACTORS' & BUILDERS' IRONWORK,
CASTINGS & FORGINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
MORTAR MILLS,
FIXED OR PORTABLE
ROAD ROLLERS,
ALL SIZES,
GIRDERS,
TANKS,
ETC.

BRIDGES, IRON ROOFS & FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS,
FOR MARKETS, RAILWAY STATIONS, STORES, &c.

IMPORTERS OF
ENGINES AND BOILERS,
ROLLED BEAMS,
MACHINE TOOLS, &c.
Always in Stock,
ALLEN'S CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS,
Jowitt's Files and Steel of special quality,
PLATES, BARS, RODS, ANGLES, AND TEES,
Corrugated Plates of Guaranteed Quality.
WROUGHT & CAST IRON PIPES, & FITTINGS.

RIPON IRON-WORKS, BOMBAY.

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION 1883-84

WACHTER & Co. FOR ROYAL CHARTER CHAMPAGNE

THE ROYAL CHAMPAGNE.

PATRONS:
H. M. the Queen and H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

THE SHIPPERS have received ROYAL WARRANTS of appointment. Copies thereof may be seen at their Offices.

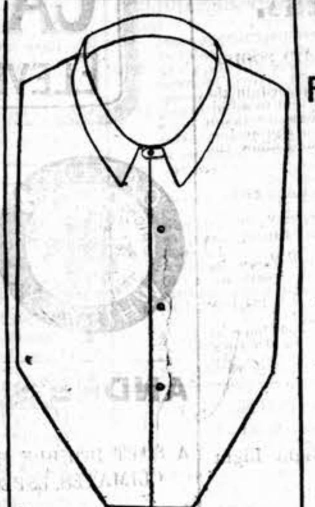
The Calcutta Jurors awarded WACHTER & Co. the highest honors.

We offer their Wine "Royal Charter" to the Public at Rs. 58 per dozen quarts and Rs. 61 per 2 dozen pints.

Less Discount for Cash 5 per cent.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA AND CHINA.

BADHAM, PILE & Co.
LIMITED,
Shirt Makers.



CASH	PRICES
Dress Shirts, ½-doz., ₹ 30/-	French Cambric ½-doz., ₹ 30/-
Dress Shirts, *Collars Attached,* ½-doz., ₹ 33/-	Oxford Cloth, ½-doz., ₹ 33/-
White Shirts, ½-doz., ₹ 22/-	Zephyr Cloth, ½-doz., ₹ 33/-
Silk Shirts, each ₹ 11/8	Flannel or Silk & Wool, *White and Coloured,* each ₹ 8/8

BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD

Patterns and Self-Measurement Instructions Free on application.

PETER MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL

The marked characterics of PETER MÖLLER'S Cod Liver Oil are:—
Absolute Purity, Pristine Freshness, Easy Digestibility, Certain Efficacy, Combined with a *very slight*, but agreeable flavour. In Capsuled Bottles only.

Of Chemists, Grocers, &c. MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL REGISTERED TRADE MARK And Stores & Godowns Everywhere. 2/84

NOTICES.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO is the best, purest, and most fragrant preparation for the teeth. Health depends in a great measure upon the soundness of the teeth and their freedom from decay, and all dentists allow that neither washes nor pastes can possibly be as efficacious for polishing the teeth and keeping them sound and white as a pure and non-gritty tooth powder; such Rowlands' Odonto has always proved itself to be.

ROWLANDS' EUKONIA is a beautifully pure, delicate, and fragrant toilet powder, and has lately been much improved. Each box has inside the lid a certificate of purity from Dr. Redwood, Ph. D. F.C.S., &c. Sold in three tints: white, rose, and cream.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL can now be also had in a golden colour, which is especially suited for fair or golden-haired children and persons. Four sizes.

Ask any dealer in perfumery for Rowlands articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid spurious worthless imitations.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS,
TREACHER & Co.,
BYCULLA & FORT.

USE THE ORIGINAL & ONLY GENUINE WRIGHT'S COAL TAR SOAP
AN ELEGANT TOILET SOAP
TABLETS 6d & 1/-. BOXES 1/6
PRESCRIBED BY THE ENTIRE MEDICAL PROFESSION FOR THE CURE OF SKIN DISEASES. PROTECTS FROM MEASLES, SMALL POX, SCARLET FEVER. W. V. WRIGHT & Co. SOUTHWARK, LONDON.

Persons suffering from Colds, Influenza, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh or Sore Throat are rapidly relieved and cured by

VAUQUELIN'S Syrup and Paste

Paris, rue de Cléry, 31
Depôts at all the principal Chemists' in the Universe.
Beware of Imitations.
General Depôt for *British India*: at Messrs. E. Plomer & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists', *Combermere House, Simla and Lahore (Punjab).*

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Stationers.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

Patronized by the Aristocracy and Elite, extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

V *Protected by Royal Letters Patent,* R
Dated October 11, 1869.

THE SAFEST AND ONLY RELIABLE PREPARATION OF PHOSPHORUS.

The remarkable efficacy of Dr. Bright's Phosphody now well known throughout the Globe, and knowledged by the first medical men in Euro whom it is recommended as the most efficacious me hitherto discovered for Weak and Shattered Co tions, Nervous Debility, Aversion or Incapacity for Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Live plaints, Shortness of Breath, Drowsiness, Pains Head, Pimples, Impoverished Blood, and all d caused by a long residence in tropical climates, for iron, mercury, iodide of potass, &c., are given in forms, often to the destruction of the patient's heal

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Gives back to the human structure, in a suitabl the phosphoric or animating element of life, wh been wasted, and exerts an important influence on the spinal marrow and nervous system of a n tonic, and invigorating character, maintainin buoyant energy of the brain and muscular system renders the mind cheerful, brilliant, and energetic, overcoming that dull, inactive, and sluggish dis which many persons experience in all their action

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

Its use enables all debilitated organs to perfor natural functions. Persons suffering from Nervo lity, or any of the hundred symptoms which this d ing disease assumes, may rest assured of an c cure by the use of this most invaluable remedy.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

The ONLY medicine of that name granted certific Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks. Be counterfeit Phosphodynes and worthless im bearing similar names; they are in no way recogn the medical profession. Being prepared from O Formulas, they are absolutely unreliable, and i cases positively dangerous.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is sold only in CASES at 10s. 6d. by all Chemi Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Glo

Full Directions for use in the English, French, G Italian, Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Turkish, Persian, Hindostani, Madrasse, Bengalie, C and Japanese Languages accompany each case. which none can possibly be genuine Phosphodyne, case bears the Trade Mark and Signature of Pate

☞ CAUTION.—The high estimation in whic phorus is held, is unquestionably due to its admin in the form of Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne. Its e nary success has induced unscrupulous competi worthless imitations.

THEREFORE, ASK FOR
DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE,
And do not be persuaded to take any chea Useless and Possibly Dangerous Substitu

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA.—B Kemp & Co. CALCUTTA—Smith, Stanistreet & Co gate & Co.; Scott, Thompson & Co. MADRAS— & Co. SIMLA & LAHORE—Plomer & Co.; Gillon &

NATURE'S RESTORATIV

ENTERICON

CERTAIN, SAFE, AND PERMANENT.

RAYNHAM'S ENTERICON owes i traordinary Power as a Nervine and Gener torative to a Preparation of an American plant, combined with the most efficacious Tonics, Antaci Carminatives. It is an unfailing restorer of broke health, giving strength and vitality to the most sh constitution.

ENTERICON is an Absolute Remedy for the Nervousness, Nervous Debility, Bilious and Liv plaints, Female Complaints, Indigestion, Palpita the Heart, Scrofula, Imperfect Nutrition, the eff Mercury, Poorness of Blood, Loss of Appetite, Vitality, &c.

ENTERICON is stated by eminent physicia chemists to be the best medicine ever compound these complaints. Hundreds of apparently hopeles have been radically cured, and many thousand have derived extraordinary relief when everythin had signally failed.

ENTERICON increases the vitality of the nervo tem, purifies and expels all morbid Impurities fro Blood, gives regularity to the whole functions, re the system to a high standard of health.

ENTERICON is warranted not to contain, in any Mercury, Opium, Ether, Arsenic, Strychnine, or deleterious Drug whatever.

ENTERICON—A short trial and consistent adhere the directions for use will satisfactorily prove be doubt that it is the Greatest Restorative discover modern science. Numerous testimonials accompany bottle.

ENTERICON is Sold by all Wholesale and Retail gists throughout the civilised world. Price 6 and 32s.

In India by Kemp & Co., Bombay; Smith, Stan & Co., Bathgate & Co., Scott Thompson & Co., C Barrie & Co., Madras; Plomer & Co., Simla and L Gillon & Co., Lahore, &c.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRA GEARY, at the Bombay Gazette Steam Press, R Row, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30 hill, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI and Co. Halters, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THAC SPINK and Co.